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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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KING, REED & CO.,
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## FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

## STATE CAPITAL.

### A Legislative Journal.

### FEMALE SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

### Ohio River Obstructions.

### VARIOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

### House Standing Committees.

### CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1871.

SENATE.

THE LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.

Mr. WHITE made a preliminary report from the Joint Committee, on the Legislative Journal which met last night, and read a notice which was resolved upon by the Committee, to receive proposals until January 17th, said Journal to contain notices of memorials, petitions, remonstrances, bills, resolutions, sketches of debates and yeas and nays, six thousand copies to be printed daily in brevier and not less than four pages of the form and size of the Legislative Record of 1868, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder with good security.

He invited the attention of the Associated Press reporters to this matter, that there may be the largest competition from the publishing houses throughout the State.

TO BE CONTESTED.

Mr. NAGLE presented a petition contesting the election of James Lynn, Republican Associate Judge of the District of Philadelphia.

EVANS BILL.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Judiciary General, reported, with negative recommendation, the Evans bill empowering Attorneys to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

BUCKALEW'S BILL.

Mr. BROADHEAD, from the Educational Committee, reported with favorable recommendation the Buckalew's Bill for cumulative voting in the election of school directors.

FEMALE SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Mr. ANDERSON from the Educational Committee reported favorably on the bill authorizing a choice of female school directors.

THE OHIO RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. GRAHAM from the Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on his resolution to Congress in reference to the obstruction on the Ohio river. Passed.

TWO SOLONS.

Mr. TURNER from the Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the resolution recommending Congress to pass a bill giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to the soldiers of the late war.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RUTAN—Extending to Beaver county the Act of 1868 relative to the fees of the coroner of Allegheny county; also, a supplement to the penal laws, which fixes imprisonment of from thirty days to one year and a fine of three hundred dollars for injuring graves, fences, shrubbery, &c., in cemeteries.

Mr. WAGNER—Providing for the sale or exchange of State securities and for payment of the public debt.

Mr. OSTERHOUT—Repealing an act enlarging the jurisdiction of Dauphin county Common Pleas in Commonwealth cases by allowing writs of foreign attachment.

Mr. RUTAN—Resolution committing a part of the Governor's Message recommending a repeal of the Act of February 15th, allowing writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter to the Judiciary General, with power to report warty, by bill or otherwise. Passed.

Mr. CONNELL moved a consideration of his resolution of yesterday, fixing tae time for drawing the committee in the First District contested election case.

OPPOSED.

Mr. DAVIS, opposed and said that tomorrow one or two more contests would commence and he wanted the time of all fixed together.

Messrs. WHITE & CONNELL spoke for consideration. The action of the Democracy was arrogant, and an illegal assumption of authority.

Motion to consider defeated by party vote.

SELECTED CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Dr. R. G. KEELING of Harrisburg was selected Chaplain. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Alleghenians are on eighteen committees, as follows:

*Ways and Means.*—Messrs. Strang, Shurlock, Elliott, Wheeler, Humphreys, Parsons, Johnston, White, Mann, Miller, Philadelphia, Wiley, Purcell, Cloud, Hewitt, Ellis, Hall, Skinner, Chalfant, Josephs, McAteer, Noyes.

*Judiciary System.*—Gen. McJunkin, Messrs Strang, Fulton, Reinhoe, Smith, Dauphin, Stone, Mann, Kerr, Marshall, Hewitt, Fleeger, Robb, Hall, Schnatterall, Schwartz, Ellis, Boileau.

*Federal Relations.*—Messrs. Reinhoe, McJunkin, Elliott, White, Fulton, Gray, McMullen, Starr, Serbo, Boileau, Heck, Ellis, Magee-Leonard, Williams, Crawford.

*Iron and Coal Companies.*—Messrs. Wheeler, Coray, Albright, Humphreys, Smith, of Philadelphia, Taylor, Gray, Mickey, Purcell, Wishert, Keane, Woolever, McKean, Rose and Wilson.

*Railroads.*—Messrs. Elliott, Johnson, Taylor, Wheeler, Keech, Strang, Cloud, Smith, of Dauphin, Smith, of Philadelphia, Mickey, Moore, Fleeger, Hewitt, Whitson, Schnatterly, Harvey, Josephs, McAteer, Potter and Wells.

*Mines and Mining.*—Messrs. Humphreys, Wheeler, Williams, of Luzerne, Hopper, Lotherman, Cloud, Zerbe, Moore, Leonard, Steele, Chalfant, Magee and McKean.

*Corporations.*—Messrs. Shurlock, Humphreys, Albright, Marshall, Buck, Dumbell, Duffy, Reyburn, Hage, Keech, Lamon, Parsons, Thompson, McMullen, Steele, Montgomery, Josephs, Skinner, Keene, English, and Young.

*Retrenchment and Reform.*—Messrs. Mann, White, Lotherman, Reinoehl, Kerr, Smith, Strang, McConnell, Cummings, Putney, Wilson, Sloan, Darrah, Lewis, and Young.

Messrs. White, as Chairman of Claims, Warner is on Banks, with Miller, of Philadelphia, as Chairman.

Mr. ROBB is on the Committee of Accounts with Wilson as Chairman.

Mr. CLOUD is Chairman of the Committee on Passenger Railways with Taylor, Humphreys and Kerr among the members.

Mr. KEECH is Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. PARSONS is Chairman of the Military Committee, with Kerr as member.

Mr. TAYLOR is Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. KERR, of Estates and Escheats.

Mr. WHITE of Printing.

Mr. FULTON of Pensions with Robb as member.

Mr. ROBB is on Judiciary local.

A MOVE FOR RECONSIDERATION.

To-day being fixed to draw the committee on the contested seat of Mr. Hagar, Republican, Mr. STRONG moved to reconsider the matter of pronouncing the petition defective, because the law requires a certificate of the City Treasurer, Prothonotary or one of the Commissioners, that the petitioners are duly qualified electors; whereas this certificate says they appear to be qualified voters by the records, which is not sufficient evidence that they were qualified voters at the time of election.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY urged this trouble would not have arisen if the Senate yesterday had not drawn up a committee in Dechert's case as Republicans desired.

THE MATTER WARMLY DISCUSSED.

The matter was discussed warmly, Democrats contending a certificate was nigh. A motion to reconsider was agreed to by a party vote. All the Republicans voted yea except Messrs. White and Hoopes, who voted with the Democrats. A general discussion sprung up as to the legal requirements of petitions and certificates. Various constructions being given, the Speaker finally ruled a certificate not in conformity with law.

The Democrats appealed, and a Republican majority of 10 sustained the Speaker.

Adjourned. S.

—Gen. Frank P. Blair was nominated yesterday on the Democratic ticket for United States Senator from Missouri.

## NEW YORK.

### A Gigantic Strike of Coal Miners—Over One Hundred Thousand Men Out of Employment—Judge Chase Improving—Trial of Dr. Lanahan, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A COAL MINERS STRIKE.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1871.

The coal miners of Schuylkill county, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley, composing the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, struck on Tuesday.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

By the terms of agreement with the employees of big companies, the members of the Association are to stop work for thirty days, and in consideration of this aid, the employees of the big companies will join the Association, which they have heretofore refused to do.

THE STRIKE.

The strike throws about 100,000 men out of employment. Distributed as follows; In the employ of big companies, 35,000; in Wyoming Valley, 50,000; in Lehigh Valley, 14,000, and in Schuylkill Valley, 45,000. A large number of Railroad employees will also be thrown out of employment, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which transports 700 car loads of coal per day, will probably discharge twenty-five conductors and twenty engineers, and one hundred brakemen. The Central Railroad ordinarily transports 3,000 car loads a day, and will be compelled to discharge one hundred conductors and engineers and three hundred brakemen.

BILLIARD MATCH.

The American carom game of billiards of five hundred points was played last evening between Kirby and Earle for the amateur billiard championship of Long Island. Kirby, the present holder of the champion cue, won by 165 points.

TRIAL OF DR. LANAHAN.

The trial of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Jr., agent of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be opened at the publishing House, corner of Broadway and Mulberry street, before a court consisting of the General Book Committee and such Bishops of the Church as may be able to be present.

CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The officers of the Book Concern and the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at the Mission Rooms on Broadway, this morning, to investigate the charges against Dr. Lanahan, late assistant Agent of the Book Concern, who was recently suspended. The charges are official misconduct and malfeasance, neglect of official duty, untruthfulness, irresponsibility, slanderous disposition, and many other objectionable traits of character, which unfit him for the position of assistant Agent. The charges contain twenty-nine specifications, and are prepared by a number of clergymen and laymen into the Book Concern. Bishop Elder, New York, East Conference, is chief accuser.

The Book Committee and Bishops form the court. Cyrus Brooks, of the Minnesota Conference, and President of the Book Committee, is Chairman. Seven of the nine resident Bishops Ames, Jones, Simpson and Scott met apart from the Book Committee, each body to decline the position. Bishop Janes took the room of the Book Committee, after being sent for by the latter, they informed the Committee that they had decided to act with them and take cognizance of what took place, but would have no voice in the investigation until the vote.

Dr. Lanahan, the accused, asked by note for permission to be present, which was granted. He entered the investigation room, accompanied by counsel, Rev. Erastus Buckley, and Judge Reynolds.

The sessions are to be private. Gen. Theodore Runyon, Mayor, jr., and E. S. Fairchu, New York, are counsel.

WAS SURPRISED.

It will be remembered that in October last Dr. Lanahan was suspended from his official functions by the commission pending his trial, upon the issue of which will depend his reinstatement or his expulsion from office on charges which, though not affecting personal integrity or honesty of motive, cannot fail to prove disastrous to his influence as a christian minister.

EXPRESS MESSENGER RALPINE.

Ralpine, the express messenger who was shot in the daring robbery on Friday night on the Hudson River Railroad, now believes they are now on the track of the person who committed the deed.

FUNERAL OF S. R. JACOBS.

The funeral of S. R. Jacobs, deceased member of the Stock Exchange, took place this morning. The first board did not meet.

OTHER MATTERS.

Other matters will also incidentally be fully ventilated, in which the general public have for the past year evinced no small interest. Nearly all the members of the committee arrived yesterday and are guests of friends here. Lanahan has counsel in the legal services of Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Stamford, as counsel.

THE COMMITTEE.

The committee, it is said, will be represented by counsel. Bishop Jones, and probably one or two other Bishops, will be present, but for general reasons it is believed that the investigation will be conducted with closed doors.

WILL APPEAR AS WITNESSES.

Campbell, Hall & Co., and other paper manufacturers, whose names have been signed to certain charges, will appear as witnesses, and from the feeling that has been created in the church concerning the alleged frauds, there is very great anxiety and a desire to have the case thoroughly investigated in all its bearings.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice Chase has been in this city for the last fortnight. His health continues to improve and there is now very encouraging prospects of his restoration.

STRIKE AMONG THE CARVERS.

At a meeting of the carvers last night it was resolved to strike next Monday, if their employers do not agree to the eight hour law. This action is taken not only to benefit work-shy hybrid ally, but to enable numbers of carvers now out of work to obtain employment.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST GEN. O'NEILL.

No bailable attachment to-day, was issued by Judge McCunn in the Superior Court, against Gen. O'Neil, commander of the garrison on Governor's Island, in consequence of his refusal to produce on a writ of habeas corpus John Casey, minor, who enlisted without the consent of his parents.

BASE BALL ON SKATES.

The Atlantics and Mutuals played a game of base ball on skates at Capalina Lake. The former won by a score of 35 to 6.

## HAVANA.

### Pronounced Untrue—The Arrest of an Alleged Accomplice of Mazeo—Death of the Wife of Juarez, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 12.—The reports published in American journals, announcing that Valmasida caused many Cubans, at Havana and other places, to be imprisoned, are pure inventions. No arrests of Cubans have been made and the city is safe and tranquil.

Zomia, a negro, suspected of complicity in the assassination of Obubauer, a German, has been arrested, and an attempt is being made by the citizens to obtain the banishment of all dangerous characters of the population.

Zomia, a rebel bearer of dispatches, has been tried and executed.

Dispatches from the city of Mexico are to January 2d.

The Presidential election is the absorbing topic.

The *Opinione National* newspaper is defiant.

Tiele supports Lerdor De Te Jada. He will probably resign his present position.

An official letter from the American Consul at Tehuantepec, announces that Minister Nelson, has appeared in the Oaxaca *Journal*. Some people suppose the Mexican officials others that the letter was furnished the minister with a copy previous to forwarding the original to the Minister.

The wife of Juarez died on the 2d, having suffered terribly. The city is overcast with gloom, as she was universally liked.

## BOSTON.

### A Contradiction—The Higher Portion of Boston Deprived of Water.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, January 12.—The Executive Committee of the Boston Branch of the American Tract Society authorizes a contradiction to the reports that its affairs were being wound up.

The higher portion of the city, including Beacon Hill and Boston Highlands, are to be deprived of water during part of the next twenty-four hours, owing to the late state of Cochituate Lake.

The Great Smuggling Case.

BOSTON, January 12.—The jury in the great smuggling case were together all night, and to-day rendered a general verdict of guilty against Dexter P. Mills and Samuel Lord. In regard to the four other defendants the jury disagreed, and the Government counsel agreeing to *nol pros.* the indictments, they were discharged. A motion for a new trial for Mills and Lund was filed. They are held in the original bail of $30,000 each.

## CINCINNATI.

### Stockholders' Meeting—Man Killed by the Accidental Discharge of a Revolver—Burning Chemicals, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 12.—A large meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway Company was held at Bucyrus yesterday, when the following Directors were elected: D. W. S. Migart, of Bucyrus; K. B. Stewart, Galion; Hon. D. Richards, Mt. Gilead; R. E. Huston, New Lexington; J. P. Weetbee, Athens county; A. Safful, Wyandotte county; J. R. Johnson, Crawford; A. Lasdale, Wood county; James Taylor, New Lexington; Hon. C. Foster, Fostoria; Hon. V. B. Horton, Pomeroy.

The rope of a hoisting machine attached to Layload's Foundery, at Newport, broke to-day and in recoiling struck Patrick Coen, killing him instantly.

Recent changes have occurred in the management of the Cincinnati Gas Company.

Cincinnati held a fair for the relief of the French peasantry, on yesterday.

The Billiard Match.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12, 10 P. M.—Dacey gradually crept up until the second ball, in the fifteenth inning, closing Dion 325; and Dacey 325. Third ball, forty-seventh inning, Dion 325; Dacey 185.

## SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

## FROM EUROPE.

### Paris in Flames!

### CONSTANT FIGHTING!

### The Armies Active!

### THE END FAST APPROACHING!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

PARIS IN FLAMES.

LONDON, January 12—8 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles says a large fire is raging without the outer walls of Paris, and on the north side of the city.

BALLOON ADVICES.

LONDON, January 12.—Balloon advices from Paris this evening, the 10th, have been received.

THE GERMANS REPULSED.

Many slight engagements have occurred near Malmaison, Rued, and Alsoon, the line of the Paris and Strasburg Railway, in all of which the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss.

THE GERMAN FIRE.

Thousands of shells from the Germans fall during the night on the outskirts of Paris, creating havoc in all directions and killing some women and children, and striking ambulances, churches, museums and schoolhouses, etc.

THE PARISIANS RESOLUTE.

The population of Paris are more than ever resolute in their intention to assist to the utmost.

WILL NOT CAPITULATE.

Gen. Trochu has issued a proclamation to the citizens in which he declares that the army of Paris will not capitulate.

THE BATTLE OF THE 19TH INST.

BORDEAUX, January 11.—Official announcement is made that the Germans on yesterday, the 19th inst., redoubled their efforts against the army, Gen. Chanzy, who was pressed on all sides, retired to his original positions.

EXTRA SESSION.

The action was hotly disputed, one French brigade resisting the incessant attack of the enemy six hours. The losses were considerable on both sides.

General Bourbaki, commanding the Army of the East, telegraphs that his troops passed the whole of the 18th and 19th driving the enemy from his house, Villersexel.

Refugees from Lille represent that the Army of the Valley, under Gen. Faidherbe, had advanced beyond Baileaux.

A FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, January 11—Midnight.—A dispatch from Lille states that Gen. Faidherbe surprised the rear guard of the Germans and twenty of the enemy were killed and fifty-three taken prisoners. The French did not lose a man.

The French have again entered Bapeaumi.

GEN. VAN WERDEN'S LOSS.

The loss of Gen. Van Werden's German army at the storming of Villersexel, was only two hundred killed and one hundred wounded.

A NEW GERMAN ARMY.

A large German army is being formed in the eastern departments of France, which will be under the special command of a distinguished officer, and will include the corps of Vanwarden, Seasto and others.

THE RUSS POSITION.

PARIS, via Berlin, Jan. 12.—A Reds' revolutionary poster declares the Government to be cowardly and incompetent, and claims that the people are starved while favorite soldiers are overfed. The minister was 1872 down by Government agents.

[N. Y. World Special.]

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, January 11.—A Brussels dispatch of the 9th says, the result of the ten days bombardment of Paris by the Germans, the batteries between the forts is that no serious damage has been done and not a single house demolished, and but three hundred Germans killed.

Mount Averol was swept by the French fire and the Germans are under the position.

THE GERMAN GUNS.

Guns at Clamart reach the Invalides and Champs de Mars in Paris.

Advices of the 9th say that shell are falling on Mont Morte, and persons have been killed in the church St. Sulpice.

Bands of reds posted in red placards which are torn down by the populace.

GERMAN BATTERIES ADVANCED.

LONDON, January 11.—A *Tribune* special correspondent at Versailles, writes Jan. 9th: Batteries have been advanced a thousand paces near Issy.

EFFECTS OF BOMBARDMENT.

A correspondent at Paris, on the 9th, writes that the city has been bombarded three days, shells falling throughout the District of Antenil and through the Hotel Des Invalids and Pantheon. The damage created in the few civilians were killed. Its moral effect is encouraging, and there is universal demand for energetic military action. A Red Blanque insurrection was plotted but has been suppressed. The weather has moderated and there is fine sleighing.

A HOT BATTLE—20,000 FRENCH CAPURED.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchess as follows: "After crossing the rivulet of Hallue, on Tuesday, we fought on the next day a hot but victorious battle at Lambroon and Lachapelle, taking nearly ten thousand prisoners. Our loss is inconsiderable. We are advancing on Lemans.

GENERAL OCCUPATION ABANDONED.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the idea of a general occupation of France by the German forces, has been abandoned. Portions only of the French territory will be held. The French Government, he says, is no longer able to borrow money.

BOMBARDMENT KEPT UP.

VERSAILLES, January 11.—Bombardment of the forts of Paris was vigorously kept up today. The batteries which had been pushed forward toward the city opened fire this morning. The barracks in fort D'Ivry are in ruins.

ENGLAND.

DESTRUCTIVE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, January 12.—An explosion occurred in the Renshua Bollery, near Sheffield, to-day, by which twenty-six persons were killed and nine injured.

COMPLETED.

LONDON, January 12.—A cable communication has just been completed to Penang Singapore and Java.

At the annual dinner given at Devon by the Chamber of Agriculture, last evening, Mr. Newton, ex-Lieutenant Governor Warriand, of Connecticut, and Mr. Fish, son of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of War of the United State, and other Americans were present. Mr. Warriand in a speech repudiated the doctrines of Gen. Butler's recent speech at Boston on the fishery and Alabama question.

TO BE TREATED AS CONVICTS.

LONDON, January 12.—A letter from Berlin says: Orders have been issued that French officers who escape from their place of confinement in Germany, shall, upon recapture, be treated as convicts.

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A Berlin dispatch to the same paper says Prussia is desirous of reconciliation with Austria to the wishes of the Czar on the question.

The *Entrie* is endeavoring to effect a postponement of the London conference.

The same correspondent mentions a report that Turkey is willing to comply with the action of the powers on the subject.

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SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

PESTH, January 11.—It has become evident that a majority of the Austro-Hungarian delegations sympathize with the French and demonstrations have been planned in favor of France and peace.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 12.—The ship Crescent, of Havana, was run into in the Mersey and sunk. Several of her crew are missing.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, January 12—1:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7⅝@7⅞; Orleans 8@8⅛; sales of 10,000 bales. Wheat; California white 11s 7d. Lard 58s 6d.

LONDON, January 12—1:30 P. M.—Linseed oil 28s 9d.

## TITUSVILLE.

### Oil Market—Night Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, January 12.—The *Courier* reports the market strong with an advancing tendency. Upper Road—sales of 1,000 barrels at $3.70; 2,000 at $3.65; 1,000 at $3.60. Lower Road—Market firm; sales of 2,000 barrels at $3.87; 1,000 at $3.85; 500 at $3.90. Dill City—sales of 1,000 at $.15; closed firm.

A slight fire occurred at 7 o'clock this morning, in a building owned by Cook & Mc Cleland & Co.'s refinery. The fire was immediately smothered by the introduction of steam into the tanks.

## BINGHAMPTON.

### The End of the Rutloff Murder Trial—Sentence of the Court, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., January 12.—The Rutloff murder trial was ended this forenoon by a denial of a motion for a stay of the proceedings, and the sentence of the Court by Judge Rangeboon was pronounced, which was that Rutloff be hanged on the 24 day of March in the court-house yard of this city.

Great crowds surrounded the court-house. The accused made no speech to the court, but heard his sentence in sullen silence.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Passage of the San Domingo Resolutions—Farewell Dinner to General Schenck—Nominations Confirmed, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1871

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS.

The San Domingo resolutions having passed the Senate, they are now operative. The President was informed of the fact at once. He has already chosen the Commissioners, and it is understood that they have signified their intention to accept, in case the resolution passed. They are—Benjamin F. Wade, Bishop Simpson, and ex-Congressman Wm. E. Dodge, of New York. Wade and Dodge are already in the city. Bishop Simpson is expected tomorrow. Full instructions will at once be prepared, and they will sail as soon as possible, probably on Monday next. It is understood they will be absent thirty or forty days. The Secretary of the Commission has not yet been decided on so far as known, but it now seems doubtful that Caleb Cushing will accompany the Commission.

A FAREWELL DINNER.

A farewell dinner given to General Schenck before his departure for England as Minister was one of the liveliest and pleasantest entertainments of the well to Washington during the present season. There were bright speeches, complimentary toasts, and a lavish outlay of wit, and good feeling prevailed throughout the entire evening. Secretary Boutwell, Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, General Banks, Chairman of the House Foreign Committee, the entire Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the House were present—in all, about twenty guests.

NOT ACCEPTED.

Ex-Senator Wade, President White, of Cornell University, and Bishop Simpson, to whom the appointment as Commissioners to Dominica has been tendered, had not, up to noon to-day, signified their acceptance.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

In the Senate the House bill for an International Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, was received. Senator Scott moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FENTON thought the Committee on Manufactures as the more appropriate reference.

Mr. CAMERON, in advocating his colleague's motion, remarked that Pennsylvania, unlike New York, was not continually grabbing everything that was offered and trying to pick up that which was not. For years there had not been an office, no matter how small, which New York had not obtained when it was possible for her Senators to get it for her. In commerce the same greed was manifested. Everything somehow seemed decided in New York interests.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Pennsylvania, Cameron, is now entirely mistaken in supposing that his colleague Fenton or himself were jealous of Philadelphia. On the contrary, both feel the greatest pride in that place.

Mr. CAMERON disclaimed having imputed jealousy to any one.

Mr. CONKLIN said he was about saying when interrupted that New York felt proud of Philadelphia as one of her most flourishing suburbs. Anything New York Senators could do for Philadelphia, or any other villages of Philadelphia or any other villages surrounding New York would be very glad to do.

Mr. CAMERON explained that Conkling's remarks about the suburbs of New York would have been very fine if original with him, but it was a favorite phrase of Horace Greeley's, which the Senator's colleague in the House also indulged.

At the annual dinner given at Devon by the Chamber of Agriculture, last evening, Mr. Newton, ex-Lieutenant Governor Warriand, of Connecticut, and Mr. Fish, son of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of War of the United State, and other Americans were present. Mr. Warriand in a speech repudiated the doctrines of Gen. Butler's recent speech at Boston on the fishery and Alabama question.

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### Oil Market—Night Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, January 12.—The *Courier* reports the market strong with an advancing tendency. Upper Road—sales of 1,000 barrels at $3.70; 2,000 at $3.65; 1,000 at $3.60. Lower Road—Market firm; sales of 2,000 barrels at $3.87; 1,000 at $3.85; 500 at $3.90. Dill City—sales of 1,000 at $.15; closed firm.

A slight fire occurred at 7 o'clock this morning, in a building owned by Cook & Mc Cleland & Co.'s refinery. The fire was immediately smothered by the introduction of steam into the tanks.

## BINGHAMPTON.

### The End of the Rutloff Murder Trial—Sentence of the Court, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., January 12.—The Rutloff murder trial was ended this forenoon by a denial of a motion for a stay of the proceedings, and the sentence of the Court by Judge Rangeboon was pronounced, which was that Rutloff be hanged on the 24 day of March in the court-house yard of this city.

Great crowds surrounded the court-house. The accused made no speech to the court, but heard his sentence in sullen silence.

## 41ST CONGRESS.

### (THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1871.

SENATE.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The House bill for an International Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, was received.

Mr. SCOTT moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FENTON thought the Committee on Manufactures as the more appropriate reference.

Mr. CAMERON, in advocating his colleague's motion, remarked that Pennsylvania, unlike New York, was not continually grabbing everything that was offered and trying to pick up that which was not. For years there had not been an office, no matter how small, which New York had not obtained when it was possible for her Senators to get it for her. In commerce the same greed was manifested. Everything somehow seemed decided in New York interests.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Pennsylvania, Cameron, is now entirely mistaken in supposing that his colleague Fenton or himself were jealous of Philadelphia. On the contrary, both feel the greatest pride in that place.

Mr. CAMERON disclaimed having imputed jealousy to any one.

Mr. CONKLIN said he was about saying when interrupted that New York felt proud of Philadelphia as one of her most flourishing suburbs. Anything New York Senators could do for Philadelphia or any other villages of Philadelphia or any other villages surrounding New York would be very glad to do.

Mr. CAMERON explained that Conkling's remarks about the suburbs of New York would have been very fine if original with him, but it was a favorite phrase of Horace Greeley's, which the Senator's colleague in the House also indulged.

The morning hour ensued, and the bill went over till next morning.

A CLAIM.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of allowing the allowance of a claim of George Chonpeoning of $450,000, approved July 15, 1870, and requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a report of any warrant thereto until the Committee reports, and that the Committee have the power to send for persons and papers.

THE ENFORCED RESIGNATION OF CADETS.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of conferring additional commission of cadets Baird, Bender and Barnes, from the West Point Military Academy. Adopted.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

On motion, Mr. PATTERSON, of the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, discharged from further consideration the bills for an increase of the ocean mail steamship service between San Francisco and China, and the ocean mail between Mexico and the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then, at 1:40, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, for the consideration of the bill to amend the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

A discussion took place on a proviso reported in the bill, directing that hereafter no laws and treaties shall be published in newspapers except those which are of a general nature, and which laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered an amendment repealing the law authorizing such publication. He said the expenditure was useless for any practical purpose.

Mr. MAYNARD made a point of order the amendment proposed in the general legislation, and was not in order in the Appropriation Bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order.

Mr. MAYNARD differed entirely with the gentleman from Missouri as to the utility of such a publication. The Government should be brought closely into communication with the people, so that no one could plead ignorance so readily as by the publication of the laws.

Mr. LATTIN offered an amendment, limiting the publication to two papers in each State. Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS offered an amendment, requiring these to be papers having the largest circulation. Reiected.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a substitute to the whole paragraph as follows: "For the statute law laws in pamphlet form for $10,000, and all laws requiring laws to be published in newspapers are hereby repealed."

After further opposition the substitute was agreed to by a vote of 69 to 62.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Allison to insert a paragraph making appropriations for office, first of the Comptroller Treasury an item for four chief divisions of $25,000, each, gave rise to a long discussion. The amendment was rejected.

After proceeding with the bill as far as the 4th page the Committee arose and at half past four House adjourned.

## THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, N. H., Jan. 11.—Barometer 29.65; change plus 14. Thermometer 25 degrees below zero; change plus 25. Relative humidity 87; wind northwest. Velocity of wind 57 miles per hour since 10 o'clock A. M. The mountain has been enveloped in a cloud of unusual density, filling the air with drifting masses of frozen snow.

Mr. Smith, while measuring the wind's velocity, being exposed only five minutes, his overcoat was covered with frost nearly two inches in thickness.

## RICHMOND.

### A Shooting Affray

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 12—Dr. H. Roberts, a dentist, formerly of Alexandria, was killed at Bedford county, yesterday, by W. Johnson, son of Hon. James Foote Johnson. Five shots were fired by the parties in front of the hotel, one of which passed through Roberts' heart. Johnson was committed to prison for trial.

### Man's Inhumanity to Man.

[From the Jersey City Times, January 5.]

John Brady, a company of Mr. Wood, of Hoboken, while engaged at work on a pile-driver, at Hackensack, on Saturday evening, was struck by a piece of timber, and died a few hours afterward. When hurt he was taken to a German boarding-house, by order of Mr. Bogert, the foreman, and two men were ordered to stay with and take care of him. The wife received the information at their residence, No. 246 South Fourth street, in this city, late on Saturday night, the message informing her that her husband was injured so that he could not return home until Monday, but nothing was said of its serious nature. With woman's instinct, however, she with her two children took the ill Erie train at six Sunday morning to be with at 1 o'clock Sunday morning to find her husband dead. She was permitted to see him at the house, but the time was too short to see him until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. She applied to the landlord the next morning for permission to see him, which was refused, that the men who had been left in charge of the body had locked the door and said that no one could have access to the room until they had been paid for taking care of him. On Sunday morning, also she was told, the body of Brady was stripped of its clothing, and an old sheet thrown over the body. Mrs. Porter begged that the body might be delivered to her, these deeds husband, and produced some underclothing, which with provident care she brought with her. This was refused without the necessary cash pay. At an early hour on Monday morning she returned to Jersey City, collected a few dollars, and with the children, one of them a nursing infant, arrived once more in Hackensack at 10 o'clock, when she consulted with an undertaker, who agreed to send him to Jersey City for burial. Her success was but little better in this than in her other efforts to reach the body, and left for Jersey city. The undertaker would not listen to anything of the kind without pay in advance, and the charges were for the preparation of the bereaved woman. The only thing that she was able to do was to have him buried in a plain pine box in the ground where there. But even this the undertaker would not consent to do until the next day. With a nursing child at the breast, Mrs. Porter was compelled to leave, and trust that it would be faithfully done by the man who had taken charge of the body. The clothing and other articles, which her husband had on his person at the time of his death have all been stolen—there is no other word for it—by these humanitarians of that portion of the town known as Lower Hackensack. It is a little singular that no coroner has been notified or given an inquest on the burial. But threats of turning this matter over to the Coroner were frequently made, with a view of intimidating the woman, as she had no knowledge of what the result would be, and looked upon it with fear. The situation of the unfortunate woman is one calculated to call forth sympathies of the public—without means of any kind, without a relative in the world, and with two small children, the eldest not yet three years of age, dependent upon her for support.

## The Sucker Flat Blast.

The twenty-five tons of powder set off at one blast says the Grass Valley *Union*, of December 30th) occurred at Smartsville, Thursday, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Perrin, of this place, went out to see the blast, and he informs us that he was well repaid for his tr

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1871.


GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111.

THE Legislature has not ordered the printing of the *Record*, and it is a matter of doubt whether it will be published during the present session.

WOMEN have been elected engrossing and enrolling clerks in both houses of the Kansas Legislature, and a girl has been appointed a page in the House.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, of the 11th inst., is a curiosity which ought to be preserved in the various museums throughout the country, for it had not a single word of editorial glorification of the Quaker City We expect to see an apology therefore, in the next day's issue.

WE have been officially notified by Postmaster Bergner, of Harrisburg, that a number of GAZETTES mailed to that city are not taken out by parties to whom sent. That notification is all the more singular since we are daily in receipt of letters from those same subscribers complaining of the non-arrival of their papers. There is blame to be laid somewhere.

IT is asserted that ex-Senator Wade, President White of the Cornell University, and Bishop Simpson have been appointed Commissioner to San Domingo. This is a most excellent committee, and will be acceptable to the public generally. Another rumor however states that William E. Dodge of New York has been tendered the appointment in the place of Professor White.

THAT was a very delicate compliment paid to General Sheridan by the King of Italy, when he appointed Mr. T. Buchanan Read, the man who in song and on canvas has perpetuated the fame and the glory of the great cavalry hero of the war, to receive him at Naples and escort him to Rome. That General Sheridan at Rome meets with a reception in every way worthy his rank, renown and nation, we have not the slightest doubt.

THE matter of the erection of the bridge over the Ohio river is to be considered in the committee on commerce of Congress today, and doubtless an early report will be made. In the meanwhile the work on the bridge goes on as if there was no opposition presented. It is a matter of grave importance to those interested in the navigation of the Ohio, that Congress should act promptly in the matter and by an enactment not only compel alterations in the bridge going up at Cincinnati, but likewise specify what sort of bridges will be permitted in the future over that stream.

SENATOR WILLIAMS, of Oregon, whose friends were so earnestly desirous of securing him a cabinet position, in a conversation he lately held with the President severely rebuked those busy meddlers, by assuring the President that he was not an applicant for office, and that anybody asking office for him did so without his consent and against his wishes. Senator Williams' name had been mentioned in connection with the office of Attorney General, and this assurance of the Senator, that he desires no office, will naturally relieve the President from further efforts, in that direction at least, of the friends of Senator Williams.

CONFIRMING the report that McCreery offered his resolution for returning Arlington to the family of Robert E. Lee, without being requested to do so, comes the declaration of a correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* who says, that the family of General Lee have authorized no petition on the subject either to Congress or the President, and furthermore that they will never receive Arlington as a favor, or with any conditions that reflect on their legal rights. McCreery might have saved himself much odium, and gained some popularity, by having consulted the relatives of Lee before insulting both Congress and them by his insolent resolution.

GEN. ABBOTT from North Carolina in his contest for the seat of Governor Vance, rests upon grounds which he asserts are maintained by English and American laws. That every vote cast for Vance, was cast for a person who under the law was ineligible, and therefore every vote cast was void. This, he asserts, being the fact, he (Abbott) received a majority of the legal votes, and is therefore entitled to the seat. This is strong ground, and no matter whether it is accepted or not, we think that where Southern men vote knowingly for one not eligible, the votes should not be counted at all. We see no reason why Vance should not only be admitted to a seat, but that votes wilfully cast for him, should be declared to have been right and proper.

THE Act of 1870 reduces the duty only on brandies and spirits distilled from grain "*not otherwise provided for.*" These last words have placed a construction on the act, that has given rise to some difficulty. The Act of 1865 places a tariff on rum, gin, whiskies and other liquors distilled from grain at $2.50 per gallon. From a strict construction of the Act of 1870, an inference may readily be drawn that the liquors named in the Act of 1865 have already been provided for, and that the Act of 1870 does not alter or affect the tariff as far as they are regarded. Should this be the fact, "brandies" will alone be benefitted by the reduction. While it may have been the intention of Congress to include all liquors distilled from grain, yet the words "not otherwise provided for" have been so construed, that the consignee of 800 casks of gin, which had been taken out under the new tariff, had to pay an additional fifty cents on every gallon. This discovery has caused considerable excitement among the importers of liquors, and an effort will be made to have the error—if it is one—corrected by Congress.

AT A DINNER given by Governor Bullock, of Georgia, to Secretary Delano, Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, in responding to a toast in honor of Georgia, requested Mr. Delano, when he returned to Washington, to say that, the people of Georgia "have three ideas. The first to resist wrong; the second to resent insult; the third to submit to the law." Mr. Hill has made a finely rounded sentence in honor of Georgia, but he has selected three ideas, that the people of that State do *not* entertain. The first—to resist wrong—is contradicted by their late rebellion, and later, by the terrorism exercised by the Ku Klux over colored voters. The second—to resent insult—may be true, if the act of a few disguised men in entering the house of, and seizing Mr. J. C. Gallagher, and after taking him a short distance from the town, deliberately shooting him without any known reason, can come under that head. The third—to abide by the laws—is a simple farce in the face of a positive refusal to accept the situation, and in lieu thereof, accepting and acting on the edicts of Toombs and Stevens, who urged a forcible violation of the law. Hill might have come nearer the truth, but it would not have redounded to the honor of Georgia

THE Hotel des Invalids, reported last night to have been shattered by Prussian bombs, was built by Louis le Grand, but is famed the world over as the mausoleum of Napoleon Bonaparte. Beneath the dome, in a tomb of almost incredible magnificence, formed of the rarest and most beautiful marbles, the remains of the great Emperor, after being brought from the lonely island of St. Helena, were placed by Louis Philippe. Gathered around it are the monuments of the most faithful of his Marshals, dimly lighted by ever-burning lamps. In the Hotel old soldiers are harbored, and a few years ago a few of the veterans of the wars of the first Republic and the first Emperor were still to be seen on bright days sunning themselves in the corridors and gardens. If any of these old men still remain it is to be hoped that, with other relics of more glorious times, they have been removed to a place of greater security. If the rumor of the destruction of the Invalides be true, it is singular that it, the monument of a Bonaparte, should have been the first of the conspicuous structures in Paris to fall before the guns of an enemy invoked by the ambition of another of that family.

DEMOCRACY, notwithstanding the utter uselessness of the attempt, has always endeavored to laugh down the idea of organized bands, all over the South, perpetrating robberies and murders. We extract the following from the message of Governor Stevenson, to the Kentucky Legislature, as evidence of the existence of these midnight assessins in that State:

It becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity of prompt and more stringent legislation for the more perfect preservation of law and order. While in the main there is, perhaps, as much security for life and property in Kentucky as in the adjacent States, it can not be disguised that since the close of the war, and as a kind of outgrowth of it, lawlessness has, to a greater degree than ever before, displayed itself everywhere. During and immediately following the war, Kentucky, from its geographical position as a border State, was subjected to a more severe ordeal from this cause than her neighbors, and accordingly, during the first years of my administration, lawlessness, in some portions of the Commonwealth, manifested itself in formidable organizations, which defied the local authority and perpetrated deeds of open violence under the pretext of regulating order and punishing crime. By the use of the militia at my command, and the exhibition of my firm purpose to suppress such practices at all hazards, tranquility was restored, and there has not been, for some time, in the localities which had suffered from such lawlessness, any demonstrations having semblance of organized resistance to the law. Still, in various portions of the State, there have been committed, by lawless persons, acting in bodies, generally under cover of night, and sometimes in disguise, acts of violence upon individuals either wholly innocent of offence or only subjects of criminal prosecution through the courts, most of which class of violators of the law have escaped detection and punishment.

We have no idea that the message of Governor Stevenson will satisfy the Democratic journals, but we do not know that it makes any particular difference whether they are satisfied or not. The truth still remains that these midnight assassinations were of very frequent occurrence and without any known reason, save that the victim was loyal to the Government.

### SEIZURE OF THE GRANADA.

From all the accounts that have thus far been given, the seizure of the fishing schooner "Granada" by the Canadian authorities was nothing more nor less than an outrage. The schooner sailed from Boston on the 13th of October on a fishing voyage, for the waters near Bay Island. She was regularly enrolled and licensed as a fishing vessel, and there was nothing, it is asserted, in her outfit or movements, that warranted any seizure. On the 25th of October she went into Port Hood to escape a threatened storm. She had not been there more than two or three hours before she was boarded by a boat from the cutter Ida F., with Captain Torrey, of the Dominion service, and five of his crew. After a very short consultation, the Master of the Granada was made a prisoner and the vessel seized. The owner of the schooner asserts that there was no ground whatever for such seizure, the only act on the part of the Granada being to anchor within three miles of the shore to avoid a storm. It is true, however, that this is but one side of the story, and further facts may give another character to the whole transaction. The ground on which the seizure was made is, "for having dutiable goods on board and no clearance." After detaining the Granada for some fifteen days, she was released, by Mr. Paine, the owner, making a deposit of $800 in gold, as security for the payment of whatever fine might be imposed.

### SAN DOMINGO.

The House amendment to the Senate resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to visit San Domingo, has been unanimously concurred in by the Senate, and the resolution was at once forwarded to the President. This bone of contention is now out of Congress, and the citizens of the United States will have some rest, so far as it is concerned, until the report of the Committee is made. As amended, the resolution does not in any manner mark out the future policy of Congress with reference to annexation. It only pays a decent respect to the recommendations of the President so far as allowing the appointment of a Committee, to ascertain the true status and condition of San Domingo, and the true feelings of the inhabitants on the question of annexation. More time already has been occupied with it than should have been, and the efforts to keep the country in a state of excitement day after day, will not redound to the credit of those thus engaged.

Both Senators Schurz and Sumner are very able men, but in this instance they have obstinately shut their eyes to the true purport of the resolution empowering a Committee to be appointed, and have wandered away into lengthened and exceedingly tiresome discussions on the subject of annexation. Mr. Schurz rather overstepped the limits when he made the assertion that "Republican institutions could not flourish in tropical climates." If Mr. Schurz believes this, we wonder that he was not an earnest advocate of secession, in order to preserve a Republic in the North and West. It is the old dogma over again, that we have heard sung in our ears for many years, and endorsed what was said to have been the assertion of Stephens, of Georgia, that "the Keystone of the arch of the Southern Confederacy ought from climatic influences to be slavery, and it was intended by the South that it should be."

It cannot be possible that any true believer in Republicanism, will follow such a leader. If we understand the principles of the party, they are based on the ground of universal liberty, and such a foundation is indeed built of sand, if we accept the dogma of Mr. Schurz. He has placed himself, however, on the record, and we know now that he regards slavery as one of the necessary adjuncts of the tropics, and, therefore, their normal condition and creation of the Almighty. On this record, Mr. Schurz is not a true Republican, for in the language of Mr. Wilson, the Republican party believes, every race is capable of civilization, christianization and education.

Mr. Sumner endeavored to delay the passage of the resolution as amended by the House, by tacking on amendment after amendment, that required but little investigation to discover they really had no bearing on the resolution. They were all, or nearly all, instructing the committee what it should do when it reached San Domingo, what investigation it should make, and how it should get there. Mr. Sumner has no more right to trifle with the Senate than any other member in that body, and his efforts would have been rebuked had it not been that his talent and ability command so much respect, that even trifles falling from his lips are tolerated. He has lost much in his late personal battle, and a few more efforts of this nature will undo what it has taken years to accomplish. Great as he is, there is a hard headed, blunt common sense among our citizens, that demands of Mr. Sumner a little less ostentatious parade of his personal spleen, and if he is determined to carry out his favoritism for his friend Mr. Motley, in continually inviting dissension and disturbance by raising trifling objections against the acts and recommendations of the administration, he will find that the bitterness of his heart will be commended to his own lips.

### ANTIPODAL COMMERCE.

We were shown a few days ago an advertisement in the form of a hand bill which reads as follows:

"Great *American Overland Route* from China and Japan to New York, via Pacific Mail Steamship Company and *Central Pacific Express Freight Line.*—*Rates* in gold from China and Japan to New York, Raw Silk, 10 cents per lb.; Tea, 5 cents per lb.; Fancy Goods, Curios, &c., 9½ cents. The above rates include all expenses of transhipping at San Francisco. Rates of insurance from Yokohoma 2 to 2½ per cent., from Hong Kong and Canton waters 2½ to 3 per cent., from Shanghae 2½ to 3 per cent.—Time 40 to 45 days, &c., &c." There was also shown us another hand-bill, issued and signed by the same Agencies as the other, which proposes to receipt for goods at the ports of China and Japan, and transport the same via "Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Central and Union Pacific Express Freight Line and General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company to *Havre in France.*" This card fixes the charge per pound for raw silk at 10½ cents, and for silkworm eggs at 25 cents per pound, and the insurance at 1½ per cent. Our readers will remember that we reported a few days ago the transit through this city and so on, via Pennsylvania and New Jersey roads to New York and Havre, of four car loads of raw silk, one car of silkworm eggs, and twenty-four cars of tea, valued at nearly a million dollars, *en route* from China, evincing the fact that companies have been formed, and arrangements perfected, for accomplishing the promise of the above mentioned advertisements, and that a large tonnage is already passing over the route. This is, however, only the beginning, a mere intimation of a commerce destined to a marvellous development in coming years. The trade between the opposite sides of the globe must desert its ancient channels. The great economy of time and distance made possible by our great national highways, built and to be built, across the mountains and plains intermediate of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will compel the diversion to these highways of a large portion of the world's carrying trade, hitherto obliged to pursue long and hazardous routes around the capes of Africa and South America to reach its termini in Europe and America; or, if outward bound, to reach the ports of China and Japan. The canal from Suez to Alexandria is but a feeble competitor whose geographical position may enable it to engross some of the commerce between England and her colonies, but for the vast carrying trade between China, Japan and the various Archipelago's in Oriental Seas, and the States of Europe and America, the Union Pacific and Central Railroads, have so greatly reduced the time and increased the safety of travel, that already this new route is beginning to bear its legitimate fruit, and will doubtless erelong feel the necessity of a double track, and eventually, both the Northern and Southern lines will be found essential to accommodate the immense trade that will surely seek the great American routes.

It is a proud thing for Pennsylvania that her great corporation is to be an integral link in the vast chain—and a grand thing for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to be located on such a world's highway. The Argosies of the East turn their prows towards our western coasts and the products of American workshops are to grace the warehouses of Pekin and Yedo. The barriers that for centuries have kept the "Celestials" and "outside barbarians" apart, are to be broken down. The Eastern with the Western hemispheres are to hold happy and profitable intercourse. Since the world began, in all the centuries and generations that are past, such wonderful things have not been achieved before, as in the present century. Marvelous is the age we live in!

### STATE POLITICS.

In speaking of the State Treasurership contest, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* uses the following strong language:

The facts are simply these: The last election emphatically decided the contest. The Republicans in the Beaver and Washington, Erie and Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence and Butler districts, and Allegheny county, spoke in tones not to be misunderstood, and emphatically declared that traitors to the party should take back seats. In these counties especially the arch traitors engaged in the conspiracy which placed a corrupt man in the office of State Treasurer who bought his election with the money illegally obtained by taking interests on deposits, were repudiated by the people by overwhelming majorities, and not one of those who acted conspicuously in that disgraceful transaction was permitted to come here in an official capacity without giving a written pledge to attend all political caucusses of the party, and also to abide by the result of their decision.

In speaking of the San Domingo question, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The Democrats are, as usual, not doing themselves any credit by their course on this subject. The acquisition of territory has always been a Democratic war cry and San Domingo has been one of their chief aspirations. We fear they antagonize the President's desire to obtain it because they hope thereby to divide the Republican party, many of whose best men do not agree with him in that desire. But their want of consistency proves their want of sincerity. They forget that the Republican party is bound by ties and inspired by convictions stronger and deeper than any of these temporary questions. It has the elasticity to recover from defeat, the skill to heal dissensions, the courage to differ and to survive differences, and the eternal faith that forgets all individual ambitions, and hates in the supreme resolve to maintain its organization and to pursue its mission to the end.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says: The Governor is considerably exorcised about "the heathen Chinee," as well as a company of marines which were convenient on election day in Philadelphia to keep the roughs of the Fourth ward under proper discipline. Both these questions are discussed very much in the copperhead vein, and will be so regarded by most of our Republican readers. The copperhead papers are in ecstacies over this part of the message—in fact find little in it to complain of.

THE Franklin *Repository* says: Governor Geary has publicly broken with the administration, and so we have no doubt he wishes to be understood. The Democracy understand this and the *Patriot* welcomes him into their ranks. We fear he was a Republican merely in policy, never in principle, and that he is in sympathy with the Democracy now. We have for a long time thought so, though it was deemed best to keep our opinions to ourselves so long as he did not take a position openly against the party.

OF the Governor's Message the Armstrong *Republican* says: There does not seem to be any possible feature that may interest the citizens of the State, that has been neglected in the Message. It treats all subjects fairly, and is a plain, straightforward, manly document.

THE Washington *Review and Examiner* (Dem.) says: The message of Gov. Geary, which we publish this week, contains many features that will receive the commendation of the Democratic party.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says: We regret to see that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported back adversely the bill requiring elections for Congressmen and Presidential electors to be by ballot. The bill was mainly intended to affect Kentucky. In the present condition of public sentiment in many portions of the State, the *viva voce* vote does not give expression to the sentiments of the people, and it never does fully and fairly.

FERNANDO WOOD, in debating the San Domingo resolution in the House, said the Democracy would not oppose legitimate expansion, but that the circumstances in this case were so peculiar and the conduct of the business so open to suspicion that as honest men they must condemn and oppose it. We have long looked upon Fernando as one of the most exquisite humorists of the time. With such a contributor as Fernando constantly engaged on the Congressional Globe, no wonder Punchinello found it impossible to compete as a comic journal.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WE find the following in the Chicago *Journal*: If the prairie farmer would know the advantage of a good market for everything he can raise, let him look at Pennsylvania. No wonder every class unites in pressing "claims" of Keystone iron interests, for every class is benefited by the development of the metalic resources of the State. Take from the Pennsylvania farmer the table market created by iron and coal, and his land would greatly depreciate in value. What other sections have been enriched by, our own Western farmers need. If the present impost policy of the Government is maintained, this want will be gradually supplied.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Courier Journal*, writing from Frankfort, Ky., says: The numerous friends of the Hon. W. McKee Fox, are seriously alarmed for his safety. I understand he left home some weeks ago on a pair of skates with the avowed purpose of coming to Frankfort to take his seat in the Senate, but up to this hour he has not been heard from. The river—that is, the ice on it—has broken up, and 'tis now feared that he has gone under. Resolutions are already prepared and are in the hands of the Representative from Henderson announcing the bereavement, and providing that, out of respect for the Senator, both Houses will adjourn whenever they get through with the regular routine of business on said day.

THE N. Y. *Standard* says: The opposition to the acquisition of territory from Democrats is very odd, and particularly an abandonment of principles as old Jeffer son. The effort of Mr. Cox, who in an ingenious and ruly debater, to explain this inconsistency are amusing. The Democrats annexed Louisiana, Florida, Texas California and Alaska. They were anxious to annex Cuba—to buy it—or if no sale were made to take it in true Rob Roy fashion. Many of them would have paid seven millions in gold for the trembling little Island of St. Thomas. They encouraged Walker in his raid upon Sonora and Nicaragua. Yet they do not want San Domingo—one of the noblest and most inviting of the Antilles—a colony so desirable that the great Napoleon wasted one of his best armies to conquer it, while Spain sent a large expedition for the same purpose.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: It would be difficult to recall an instance wherein a public man of Mr. Motley's prominence has had his personal griefs laid before the public in querulous complaint, that has not operated to the damage of the person chiefly concerned. Indeed such motions of resentment hardly ever fail, when made public, to become lifelong subjects of regret to their author. Mr. Motley's case will not prove to be an exception. So long as the archives of the Government contain the instructions given to him by the President through the Secretary of State; and the paper embracing his own report of the way in which he began the execution of those instructions by going outside of them and expressing his own views, which latter had been previously and unmistakably set aside by the Government, and his extra official record of complaint concerning his recall, interpolated without authority, and with exceedingly bad taste, upon the records of the American Legation at London; and the letter of Mr. Fish to Mr. Moran, calling attention to Mr. Motley's extraordinary proceedings, so long as these remain in the archives of the Government, during Mr. Motleys life, no President, no Secretary of State, no Senate of the United States, earnestly seeking a discreet, able and safe Minister to a foreign Government, where questions of high importance are to be discussed, can ever select Mr. Motley as the envoy to whom they should be entrusted. He has written his own sentence of unfitness for such employment in the correspondence he has provoked, and which his indiscreet friend in the Senate has caused to be published.

### Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Among the best securities for investment at the present day, undoubtedly, first mortgage railway bonds hold a high position; and those to which we call public attention in this article are *par excellence* in this line.

Their issue is made upon such a solid basis as to leave no question as to their safety, and they yield large rates of interest.

The national importance of the Northern Pacific Railroad was believed to be so great that Congress granted the most stupendous land subsidy to the Company, to aid in its construction, of which we have any knowledge; which, with judicious management, will in itself be fully equivalent to a direct guaranty of the payment of all the bonds themselves. This land grant, in area, is an empire in itself, amounting to 22,000 acres per mile, and an aggregate of over 60,000,000 (sixty millions) of acres, and is of more valued and valuable physical character than exists elsewhere in the known world.

The testimony of scientific officers of the United States army who have surveyed and reported upon all portions of this belt, set forth invariably its richness of soil, mildness and salubrity of climate, its comparative exemption from snow, its capacity of supporting a dense population, in positive and uniform accord. There is no section in the world where the certainty of larger crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and other roots is assured; and west of the Rocky Mountains, on this belt, apples, plums, cherries, and other fruits, are abundantly produced.

Our readers must bear in mind the fact that the snow-falls on the belt traversed by this road are extremely light, rarely exceeding two feet in depth in the highest altitudes along the line, and much lighter than it is in the Middle and New England States. This fact is fully attested by man and beast. The pasturage of this belt is a marvel to travelers. The domestic cattle of Montana, Idaho, Dakota and Washington Territories range out all winter, and are fat in March. Mexican horses, brought here by Indians, are turned out to shift for themselves on the range from latitude 45 to 53, and come in fat and strong in the spring. Portions of this route will pass through the winter homes of buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope, which are always fat in spring. Trains of pack-mules thrive through the winter without forage while subjected to considerable service.

Such, then, is the general character of the climate and productiveness of the land, and the certain assurance of operating the road at all seasons. *The Trustees are required to keep coal here at all times under their control, as security for the first mortgage bondholders, at least five hundred acres of average land to every thousand dollars of outstanding bonds*, besides the Railroad itself, with its equipments and franchises.

Can there be any better security than this? We think not. It is equal to a bond and mortgage on improved city property.

On the whole, never was an enterprise entered upon which had equal prospects in itself; and when we add that our great National bankers and financiers, Jay Cooke & Co., mainly through whose efforts our country was supplied with the sinews of war during our late struggle, have control of its finances and a potent voice in its management, we may be well inspired with confidence that everything in connection with this enterprise will be managed with practical economy, safety and integrity.

We heartily commend these securities to our readers.—*New York Independent*

GERMAN women send all sorts of things through the mails to their husbands, sons or sweethearts away soldiering in France. Letters are permitted up to sixteen ounces weight, so they send cigars, tea, chocolate, shirts and slippers. A pair of slippers can be sent, one in each. One woman sent a flannel shirt in six pieces, by six posts. The last letter contained the left sleeve, with the needle and thread for sewing the shirt together.

ON Sunday night of week before last a young man set out to cross a pond in New Hampshire on skates, to attend a prayer meeting. Not being heard from, it was thought he had run away, but a few days since, as parties were skating on the pond, his body was seen through the ice and cut out.


### Pulmonary Diseases.

A cough in itself may not be dangerous; it is rather a prelude to one that has been regarded as almost proverbially fatal—pulmonary consumption. If people were sufficiently cautious, there would be fewer diseases of the lungs and very few of them fatal. But how is this? you will ask. A plain answer settles the whole matter. Take medicine in time; take it when you notice the first cough, or the first pain in your breast. There is no pain without there is something internally wrong, and there is seldom a cough without something wrong with the lungs, or some one of the organs leading thereto; it may be the bronchia; it may be the larynx or the trachea. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will heal any one, or all of them. It costs a trifle to try and that trifle may, in your case, as it has done in thousands, save your lungs from permanent injury. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is a real genuine medicine; it cannot do harm to the tenderest infant, or the most enfeebled invalid; it is prepared by Dr. Keyser himself, with great care and with an especial view to meet cases of either recent or chronic coughs. If you call on the Doctor at his principal office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, he will examine your lungs and tell you whether it will cure you. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. until 6, and from Saturday's from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

FOR GENUINE ENGLISH and SCOTCH ALES

Robert Youngens, Muir & Sons, Pass & Co.'s, Alsop's Guinness Stout, warranted the genuine imported in bottles. No adulterations. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—As there is so many spurious articles and so many persons bottling Domestic Ales and selling them for imported, we warn the public to be careful in purchasing.

Remember the genuine article will be found at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

### DEFENSIVE MEDICATION.

Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable, when these potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the terrifying influence of a chilly atmosphere effects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs and the liver, and the bowels with this unequalled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against the varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.

GRATES.

Keep Your Houses Clean,

AND

SAVE FUEL,

BY USING THE

Wellman Patent Reflector

STOVE AND GRATE.

Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTION GRATES," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place: it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and will do the work of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escape into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Pamphlets may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers,

West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12 1-2 Cents.

Bookfold Bar'd Flannels,

At 12½c., a good article Canton Flannel.
At 12½c., Heavy Domestic Gingham.
At 10c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—extra good.

At 6 1-4 Cents,

FAST COLORED

Dark Calicoes,

AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.

At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 6½c., Straw Ticking.
At 18c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 25c., Yard wide Feather Ticking—extra good bargain.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

HUCKABACK TOWELING.

ALL LINEN.

At 8½c., Linen Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 18½c., Fine Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 37½c., Gored Jean Skirts—a great bargain.
At 87½c., Boulevard Skirts, Embossed borders.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

English Publications

FOR SALE BY

JAMES B. DODGE,

68 Fifth Avenue, 2d floor.

| | Price. |
|---|---|
| The Roncrucians, their Rites and Mysteries. Illustrated | $5 00 |
| The Tripartite Nature of Man. By the Rev. J. B. Heard | 2 00 |
| Beste's Ecclesiastical History of England. A New Translation | 3 00 |
| Geology and Revelation. Illustrated. By Gerald Molloy | 4 50 |
| Becker's Gallus, or Roman Scenes of the time of Agustus | 3 00 |
| Becker's Charicles. A Tale of Private Life Among the Ancient Greeks | 3 50 |
| Pompeii, its History, Buildings and Antiquities. Illustrated. Edited by Thomas H. Dyer, LL.D | 7 50 |
| Irons's Bampton Lectures for 1870—Christianity as Taught by St. Paul | 6 25 |
| Boyle Lectures for 1870—The Witness of S int John to Christ | 5 25 |
| The Athanasian Creed and its Usage in the English Church | 1 75 |
| Waterland's History of the Athanasian Creed | 2 50 |
| Discourses on the Divinity of Jesus Christ. By Frank Coulin, D.D | 1 50 |
| An Outline of The Holy Eastern Church | 1 75 |
| Newman's Essays on Miracles. 2d edition | 3 00 |
| A Dictionary of Terms of Art. With 500 Engravings | 2 50 |
| Sea Side Works of a Naturalist. Illustrated | 1 75 |
| Lalor's Manual of Irish History | 3 00 |

ANDES

Insurance Co.,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
December 31, 1870.

ASSETS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in City Banks | $136,931 83 |
| United States Bonds, 1-10-40 and 5-20, (par value $222,100 00) | 194,974 38 |
| State, City and County Bonds, with accrued interest, (par value $108,364 00) | 104 361 90 |
| First Mortgages, Bonds, with accrued interest, (security $1,862,-250 00) | 639,663 62 |
| December Fire and Marine Premiums in transit | 75,000 00 |
| Bills receivable (prime) | 3,000 00 |
| Call Loans on Railroad Bonds, ($80,000 00) | 3,663 99 |
| Balance due from Agents | 20,356 97 |
| Supplies, Office Furniture and Fixtures | 7,388 18 |
| Total Assets | $1,292,847 01 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses in process of adjustment, (some since paid) | 21,837 6 |
| Net Assets | $1,181,009 37 |

Subscribed and sworn to.

S. S. D. THOMPSON, Agent,

Office, 64 FOURTH AVENUE.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 110), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash prices.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 6 20's can, by converting into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third* and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the Investor.

For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

For sale by the following Agents:

"After thorough investination we have accepted an Agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
MARY. CLARK & CO.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers.
GEN'L AG'TS, No. 61 Fourth Ave.

ja7:18-MWF

RICHARD E. BREED..... JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA,

Glass and Earthenware,

BRITANNIA

AND

Silver Plated Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY.

No. 100 Wood St.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. H. CUST

HIGBY, CUST & CO.,

No. 189 Liberty St.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.

The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. de2-6m

1871.—REDUCED PRICES.—Housekeepers who are laying in their supplies for the New Year, are invited to examine a large and fresh stock of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, and Fancy Groceries, at prices to correspond with the new era.

CANNED GOODS in great variety, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN K. REDSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

ja5



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

NEW SHAWLS.

New Striped Woolen Shawls.
New Open Centre Shawls.
New Black Thibet Shawls.
Plaid and Zephyr Knit Shoulder Shawls.

New Skirts.

Seamless Felt Skirts, Velvet and Satin Trimmed.
Gored Felt Skirts, Printed Border.
Waterproof Trimmed Skirts, very cheap.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

Blankets and Quilts

Country and Eastern Blankets.
A new lot of Marseilles Quilts.
Rob Roy and Country Flannels.
Cassimeres, Jeans, Waterproofs.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, &c.

Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Jet Jewelry and Necklaces.
Furs, Brooche and Silk Scarfs.
Underwear, Neck Ties, Collars, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HORNE & CO.,

Grand Clearance Sale,

Will be continued for a few

FINANCIAL.

**Robinson Brothers,**

**BANKERS,**

**No. 78 Fourth Ave.,**

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au28-jy18

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

**Government Securities,**

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.


# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1871.

The extreme pressure for loans has considerably abated, though money still continues uncomfortably close. A better feeling prevails, however, in financial and commercial circles, and it is now conceded by the croakers that things were not so bad as they seemed. We hear, and will probably continue to do so for some time to come, of parties who experience some trouble in making up the January settlements, developing in rare cases into "extensions" or absolute failure, but the general trade of the city and country is not taking into account the steady approach to a specie basis, in no unhealthy or precarious a condition as some people imagine.

The banks will soon be free to expend their loans, and since January settlements, with a better knowledge of the condition of borrowers.

In local stocks there is yet but little doing. Holders do not seem at all pressed for money and are not desirous of selling, while there is at present but small outside demand for the general run of our stocks at the prices demanded for them.

The New York market is stronger throughout. Governments steady at the advance made earlier in the week. Gold is a fraction off, but in fair demand.

The Railway and Miscellaneous list is rather active and higher. Western Union Telegraph has advanced from 84¾ on the 8th inst. to 90¾. Adams Express from 63¾ to 65¾. Pacific Mail from 39¾ to 42. Lake Shore from 91¾ to 93¾. Chicago and Northwestern from 70 to 72¾. St. Paul common from 48¾ to 51¾. Wabash common, from 48 to 49¾.

The following are the prices of the leading railroad stocks at the close of 1869 and 1870:

| | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 95½ | 92 |
| " Scrip | 81¾ | 88 |
| Reading | 91¾ | 93½ |
| Rock Island | 105 | 105¾ |
| Chicago & North Western | 68 | 73¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 77¾ | 82¾ |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 35¾ | 51¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 67½ | 71¾ |
| Lake Shore | 85¾ | 93¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 42¾ | 39¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 83¾ | 85¾ |

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wires:

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds—1881 | 110½ | 110¾ |
| " 5-20s | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| " 1864 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| " 1865 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| " 1865 new | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| " 1867 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| " 1868 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 10-40s | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Currency 6's | 119¾ | 119 |
| Gold | 111 | 110¾ |

| RAILWAYS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Do Scrip | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Erie | 24¾ | 23¾ |
| Reading | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Lake Shore | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 89 | 89¾ |
| Rock Island | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Chicago & N. W | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Pa. Railroad | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Wabash | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30¾ | 31¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| West. Union Telegraph | 85¾ | 86¾ |
| Adams Express | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| U. S. Express | 54¾ | 54¾ |

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 10¾ | 6-30 Jan. & Jy. 1865 | 7¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 10¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867 | 7¾ |
| U. S. 5-20 1862 | 8¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868 | 8¾ |
| U. S. 5-20 1864 | 8¾ | (U. P. R. R. | |
| U. S. 5-20 1865 | 8¾ | (U. P. R. R. | 90¾ |
| U. S. 10-40 | 7¾ | Cy. Pacific | 108 |

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 12, 1871.

Gold rather weak, with light transactions, opening and closing at 1.11. Loans were made from 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. Gold clearances, $25,000,000. Governments dull and heavy; 5-20's, of 1862, declining a trifle. Stocks firm and advanced from 1 to 1 per cent. on the most leading shares. Helena and St. Joseph were very weak and selling down to 80¾ and 85. Ohio and St. Paul show the most activity. The market closed firm at the highest prices to-day. There was an active borrowing demand for Lake Shore to-day, and Stock was loaned flat, and in cases as high as 91.32 was paid for the use till to-morrow. The transfer books will close on Saturday, and there is a rush to get Stock transferred, which makes the supply available for delivery purposes much smaller than usual. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. State Bonds at the Boards has been very strong to-day, with the principal dealings in Tennessees and South Carolinas.

Sterling exchange, 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 110¾; 5-20s of 62, 108¾; 64, 108¾; 65, 108¾; do new, 107¾; 67, 107¾; 68, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¼; Currency 6s, 119½.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 89; Tennessee, old 63¾, new 64; Virginia, new 61, old 66; North Carolina, old 45, new 22.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 6; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 8¾; Adams Express, 66¾; Wells and Fargo, 54; U. S. Express, 54¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; N. Y. C., 92¾; Scrip, 88¾; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 136; Reading, 93; Michigan Central, 120; L. S. & C. S., 104¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 82; Rock Island 105¾; N. J. C., 103¾; St. Paul, 51¾; do preferred, 73¾; Wash Ohio, 49¾; do preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 26; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 118; C. C. & I., 87; Ohio & M., 32; Baltimore & O., 150; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 138.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 11, 1871.

Business generally is quiet and rather dull but hopes of an early improvement are entertained. Some articles, in consequence of limited supplies, are strong and higher, including among others, Potatoes, Onions, Apples and all kinds of Grain. Flour, also higher, though stocks are fully up to the demand, and the arrivals are increasing. The suspension of river navigation is the principal cause of the light stocks above alluded to, and business, as might be expected, is unusually dull with those houses whose trade is centered mainly in towns local along the river. The indications yesterday and to-day have been very favorable for a break, but it is hardly probable that this soft weather will hold out much longer, it is not to be expected at this season of the year.

APPLES—Under the influence of continued light receipts and a very limited supply, the market is firmer and higher, and we now quote at $4.50@5 per bbl. for good to choice. As yet there have been but few sales at the outside quotation, but holders generally are now asking $5 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7½ cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda, Ash 4 cts; Refined do 6½; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—Continues quite dull, and the receipts are liberal and the market fully up to the demand; sales of strictly prime roll at 30—as occasional small package choice at 31 and 33. Common and inferior hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—$1.90@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 33@35c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4@5 cts.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 9@9½ cts—sales at 8¾ per lb.

CIDER—Dull; $6@8 per bbl.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2.50 per bbl; and Calcined Plaster at $4 per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6½ per ton by the car load.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and higher; Standard brands, 28@29 in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Sales of Factory at 16@16½ cts, the outside figure for York State Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—$8@9 per bbl.

DRIED FOODS—The soft weather has not improved the demand in the least, and prices are unchanged as follows:

DRIED FRUIT—Apples may be quoted at 6@7 cts for fair to good; 7½@8 for choice bright, and 8½@9 for sliced. Peaches, 6@9 cts for quarters and 16@20 for halves—sale 30 for quarters to the trade, at 18cts. Blackberries, 12@13 cts. Plums, 15 cts. Cherries, 16@17 cts. Cocktaue dull and the supply of pickeled is large; fresh cannot fairly be quoted above 30 cts, while pickeled range all the way from 25@27.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 65cts to the trade, and 68@70 to jobbing lots.

FLOUR—Is firmer and higher, and the demand is rather better. We now quote spring wheat flours at $6.00@6.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesota's, and $6.75@7 for red winter wheat, and $7@7.25 for white. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—All kinds of grain is scarce and with an average demand, prices are tending upward. Wheat is in good milling demand and the market is almost bare; red may be quoted at $1.20@1.25 for fair to good, and $1.25@1.30 for prime to choice; white wheat, $1.30@1.40. Oats scarce and wanted, though without quotable change; 60@67 buying and 68@69 selling for round lots—54@55c for small lots in store. Dealers generally are impressed with the conviction that the top has been touched, unless there should be a still further advance in Corn, which is not probable. Rye is quiet; there is some little inquiry, but the market is bare, and has been so all winter. Ear Corn is very scarce, and, on spot, may be quoted 1@2cts higher; say 68@75 cts for mixed to prime yellow, as to quality, and the usual advance in a jobbing way. For shelled there does not seem to be much inquiry. There is a more material improvement in the demand for Barley, under the influence of the advices from Chicago, and, as we noted in our last report, the stock in this city is very much reduced; as yet there has been no advance in prices here, notwithstanding it is up about 15 cts on Chicago, new and old, the usual basis. We continue to quote at 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall; sale 1,000 bush spring at 83.

GROCERIES—There is a steady jobbing demand for all kinds of the above, particularly sugars, coffees, and teas, and if navigation should not soon be resumed, the demand will be materially increased, as many dealers that have to rely on river transportation must be almost bare of goods. In regard to prices there are no changes to chronicle.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SUGARS—Prime and Choice White Honey, 8½; Havemeyer & Elders, 7¾. Silver Drips, 7½; Lovering's, 8; other grades, 6@6¾.

MOLASSES—Sales of Orleans, 42½; prime, 42; good, 41; fully fair, 40½; Porto Rico Sugar House, 50@55; do Muscovado, 45@47½.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 11½; A Coffee, 11¼; "B," 11¼; Extra C, 11; C, yellow, 10½@10¾.

SYRUPS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.25; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 30cts.

TEAS—Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.30; fair, $1.20; Superior Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.30; fair, $1; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 90cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 12c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 40c.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4@4.25 per box. Prunes, 11@12c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $5 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $16@18 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $3@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.25.

HUSKS—Sales at 3½@4 cts.

HIDES—Are selling as follows (all weights): 10½@11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7½@8; green salted kip 10@11; do calf, 10@11; dry flint or salted, 18@20; dry salted, 14@15.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl on eastern at $1.25.

MALT, FEED—Is dull particularly middlings, but there is no change in prices, and the receipts have fallen off considerably.

ONIONS—Scarce and sell readily at $4@4.50 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.07@1.08. No 2, 98. Pure Winter Sperm oil 95@$1. Bleached winter bank, 88c.

POULTRY—Is in demand rather better; sales dressed chickens, at 12@14c, and turkeys, at 17@18c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 10¾; Sugar cured do, 11½; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 14½; sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 15½@16; Clear do, 15½. Prime kettle rendered Lard, 12½@12½ in tcs, and 13@13½ in buckets.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy at $3.50@3.60. Nothing doing in Flaxseed.

SUMAC—Selling in small lots. Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply for the season at 75@80c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales 4,000 Kentucky willows at 10 cts, an advance of ¾ cent.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 12, 1871.

The oil market is firm with some little inquiry for crude, and a still further advance has been established. It is reported that there is another bull movement in progress on the creek, and to it is attributed the recent very material advance. It was thought some weeks ago, since that after excitement which usually attends the market at the close of every year had subsided, that, for a time at least, peace and quietness would reign; but judging from present indications, these expectations are not likely to be realized. Scarcely had the old year taken its departure before arrangements had been commenced to manipulate the new one, and instead of lower prices, as was generally expected, there has been a sharp advance, for which there is no good or substantial cause, barring the diminished production, which always falls off in the winter months. There would be no objection to the advance in crude here, if there was only a corresponding advance in refined; it is true, refined has advanced about half a cent but against this crude has gone up over a cent, and besides, the latter was relatively higher than the former before this backward movement commenced. It is this inequality in prices between crude and refined that has clogged business here, and so long as it exists no substantial or permanent improvement can be expected.

CRUDE.

Firmer, and, as already intimated higher. Sales 1,000 spot at 10½c; 1,000 seller January; private terms; 500 same delivery and option at 10¾; 1,000 each February to July at 11 cts; 1,000 each March to June, at 11; 2,000 seller July at 10¾.

REFINED.

Market dull but prices remain unchanged. January, 23@23½; February, 21¾@23¾; March, 24; April, 24¼@24¾; May, 24¾@25; April to July, 25.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull. City make offered on spot at $1 20, without finding buyers.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Forsyth Oil Works 800, account Duncan & Young; Eagle O W 150, account same; Peerless O W 924, account same; Crude Consol 75, account Jas. Wilkins; Waring, King & Co, 148, account same; Brilliant Oil Works 744, account Lockhart, Frew & Co; Crystal O W 225, Jas. Wilkins; Sunbeam O W 148, account same; Forsyth O W 222, account J B Barbour; Ryder & Co, 150, account same.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Ralston & Waring, 317 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 5 P. M.—Crude 11½@11¾c; refined for January 23@23½c; for February 23¾c; March 24c. April 24¼c; May 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Crude 11½@11¾; Refined January 23@23½; February 23¾@23¾; March 24; April 24¼@24¾; May 24¾@25; April, July 25.

NEW YORK, January 12—Crude market steady 13; Crude in barrels stands nominally 11½@11¾; Refined very quiet but firm at 24¼.

NEW YORK, January 12, 3 P. M.—Market firm for bulk crude at 13½@13¾c; sales 30 bbls spot, and 10 bbls prompt reported. Refined in barrels unchanged, and nominally 17½c. The sale is rumored of a cargo of 6,000 bbls for February. This is doubtful at this price. Refined steady at 24½c; no sales reported.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 12—11:30 A. M.—Market firm, offering $3.80@3.85 for regardless, and $3.85@3.90 for gravity; holders firm at from $4 to $4.05.

ROUSEWELL, January 12—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet but very firm, offering $3.85 to $3.90 for regardless; asking $4. Gravity scarce and none offering. No sales as yet.

TITUSVILLE, January 12, 11:35 A. M.—Market very firm, with no sellers at prices bid; we quote $3.60@3.67½. Weather clear and warm.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 12, 3 P. M.—Market a trifle easier but still very strong; the demand for gravity being good at $3.80@3.90.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 12, 11 A. M.—Market very firm at $3.75.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 12, 1871.

EXCHANGED—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring 84@¾ lower, closing $1.24¾@$1.25; No. 3 do $1.19.

CORN—Quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed active closed at 44¾@45c.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged this P. M. No. 2 quiet, closing at 60c.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 closed at 76c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull, closed at 80c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Active and firmer.

MESS PORK—Closed at $19.87½.

LARD—Ilc.

HOGS—Active, closed firm at $7.25, live active and firmer; higher $5.30@6.35.

CATTLE—Dull.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton opened firm, but closed dull. Middling upland 15¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western state $5.40@5.70; common to choice extra $6.10@6.70; white western extra $6.70@7.00; good Ohio $6.70@7.50; St. Louis $6.30@6.35. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky firmer; 91¾@92c. Wheat dull but unchanged; new spring $1.45@1.47; red amber $1 49@$1.52. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull but unchanged; Canada $1.56. Corn firm; No 1 mixed 80c; yellow 81c. Oats dull and unchanged; western and Ohio 58@62c. Coffee firm. Java 18@20c in bond. Molasses quiet. New Orleans 55@70. Petroleum, crude 13½c; refined at 24½c. Rice firm at 6¾@7c. Sugar easier at 9¾@9¾c. Provisions more firm; mess pork firmer at $19.50; new, $20.25@20.50; prime mess, $18@20.25; prime pork, $17@17.25. Beef dull but unchanged; extra, 12@13c; tierce more active; prime mess, 20@22c; India, 28@32c. Hams, 20@21c. Middles firm; western, 10½@10¾c; city, 10½@10¾c. Cut meats dull; hams, 10@13c; shoulders, 7@8c. Lard opened firm but closed dull, prime steam, 11¾@12¼c; kettle dried, 12¾c. Butter dull but unchanged.

*Latest.*—Flour firm at $6.10@6.15 for shipping. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats unchanged. Corn steady at 80c for No. 1; yellow 81c. Pork active and advanced, for mess, to $21. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard firm; seller February 12¾c; April 13c. Eggs steady at 33@34c for fresh; limed 28@29c.

Live Stock.

New York, January 12.—The weather being warm, poultry, game and meat are pressed on the market, which prevents any advance. Arrivals of beeves to-day, 809 head, but these were not all sold; prices were just a trifle better, and a stronger feeling prevailed in expectation of light arrivals next Monday; 6¾ and 6¾ were minimum rates and steers sold at 12¾@13¼c; a few good 7 cwt steers held for 13c. Sheep—5,200 head received to-day, and the market was quiet at 7¼ lb Sheep were sold at 4¾c; 75 lb Illinois 5c; 87 lb Ohio 5¾c; 100 lb Kentucky 6¼c; 125 lb Canada 7¾c. Hogs lower. With only a few live arriving to-day; they were worth 7¾@7¾c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Cotton—Demand light, but holders firm, at 14c. Flour—Market firm for low grades; superfine winter $4.75@5.00; fancy $5.00@5.05. Wheat firm; an advance asked, but none established; No. 2 red winter $1.28@1.28½. Corn better, 43½c for mixed and 44c for white. Oats firm. Rye firm. Oats firm, at 46@46½c in sacks. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye—Nothing done. Highwines easier, 86c. Tobacco and hemp—Nothing doing. Bagging retailing at 25c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and more active. Pork $19.25; bulk shoulders 7½@7¾c; do sides clear rib 9¾@10c; do clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon shoulders 9c; do sides clear rib 11½c; do clear 12¼c. Lard—Refined, in oil cotton seed, Lard firm, 11c. Prime hogs, packers, still vet of market; weather too warm; small sales to speculators at $6.20@6.40. Cattle unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 14½@14¾c. Flour steady; Corn heavy; receipts are depressing the market at 58@59c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley steady to fair 90@$1 fall; 95c Iowa spring. Groceries unchanged. Oats steady. Eggs dull but unchanged at 25c. Butter dull but unchanged, 25@29c. Cheese dull, 13½@15c. Clover seed steady at $10.50; timothy $5.00@6. Provisions firm; none offering to any extent; sales 500 bbls mess pork at $20, seller March, but there is not much demand for it on the spot. Bulk meats held at 7½@8c; demand light. Lard is specula ive with demand heavy; large sale at 11½@11¾c kettle, closing at 11½@12c. Steam lard 11c. Green meats 8½@8¾c; shoulders 10½c; sides 12@12½c. Hogs opened dull but closed active; live $7.30@7.40; receipts 6,000. Whisky is quiet and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The most important feature in trade to-day has been the establishment of a scale of prices on Sprague's prints as follows: Fancies, light colors 11c; Shirtings, 11c; dark 10½c; do, shirting 10c; do, pink frocks 11½; do, buff, double, purple and hair cords 11c. London mourning; white ground with orange edge, 11½c; black do, do 11c. Amoskeag 5 by 3 stripes are reduced from 20 to 19c; 6 by 4 from 21 to 20c. The market is generally quiet.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Tobacco firm and active at unchanged prices; sales of 42 hhds. Bagging inactive and weak. Cotton steady; middling 15½c. Flour and grain dull and unchanged. Hogs quiet at $6.00@6.75. Provisions active; mess pork $20.50; bacon shoulders 9c; do sides clear 11½c; do clear 12c; sugar cured hams 15@16c; do canvassed 16@16½c. Lard 12c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, January 12.—Cotton quiet and weak at 14½@14¾c; receipts 2,940; shipments 2,645 bales.

MOBILE, January 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Cotton steady; middlings 14¾@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No 1 white Michigan $1.35; amber Michigan $1.30; No 1 red $1.31½; No 2 do $1.29; No 2 red $1.14½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 50c; low 48¾@49c; Michigan 50c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover seed dull and unchanged. Dressed $7.28; closing weak at $7.16.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $6.00@7.25. Wheat steady; Indiana unchanged; amber $1.62. Rye 95c. Corn steady; mixed western 73@74c. Oats firm at 56@56c. Provisions active and advanced; crude 12c; refined 25½@25¾c. Whiskey quiet at 93c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—Flour, demand good, at full prices; western family $6.75@7.50. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.60@1.65. Corn, demand good at full prices; white 58@59c; yellow 78@80c. Oats active and advanced; 56@56c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky scarce and firm, 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter $1.30. Corn firm; new shelled, 50c. Oats dull and a shade lower, and offered at 41c for No. 1 State. Petroleum: crude quiet and weak at $5.35; refined excited and higher at 22c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm at $1.16 for No 1; No 2 $1.14. Oats dull at 45c for No 2. Corn—No 2 mixed scarce at 48c. Rye sold at 73c for No 1. Barley nominal at 70c for No 2. Pork at $19.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 12.—15 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Hair & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 2 do do, 1 do pig iron, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 do pig iron, Moorhead & Co; 2 cars iron ore, Hailman, H & Co; 2 do do, J Painter & Sons; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do s steel, Singer, Nimick & Co; 2 cars lumber, W H Richardson; 1 bbl wire, J Rossin; 1 car lumber, W W Rigdon; 3 bbls mdse, J J Pettitt & Co; 1 bx mdse, J Goldsmith; 2 packs frames, J W Morrison; 182 sks malt, Francheim & Vilgock; 1865 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 6 bbls d apples, 1 bbl d peaches, P Duff & Son; 38 bales wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 17 d hogs, W G Miller; 4 d hogs, J F Hanna & Co; 1 dressed hog, W Devine; 5 bbls nuts, 6 bags lard, Atwell & Co; 25 bbls g apples, 4 bbls peaches, 1 bbl poultry, 1 bx do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 19 bdls p paper, Hunter, Shinkle & Co; 2 cars lumber, Pittsburgh Car; 4 tubs butter, W C Armstrong; 3 bbls beans J McKirdy & Co; 6 bbls tallow, Wm Flaccus & Son; 3 bbls peaches, W H Graf & Co; 1 bbl and 1 bx butter, M W Rankin & Bro; 750 nail kegs, I Dickey & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 12.—160 pkgs lard, Reese Owens; 400 sks flour, 200 bbls do, Jenkins; 100 do do, Shoemaker & Co; 200 do do, 1 car s corn, Dodd Wallace; 500 pkgs sundries, Lee & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Millegan, H & Co; 2 cars s iron, S Harbaugh & Co; 25 bbls flour, G W McClure; 11 sks feathers, I Dickey & Co; 32 bgs flax seed, Woodworth & Davison; 5 bbls hominy, 5 do do meal, W Haslage; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 cars s corn, W J Meek; 35 bbls do, Reed Lucas & Son; 300 bgs oats, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 12 d hogs, 4pkgs butter, Woodworth & D; 28 sks do butter, F Schmidt; 11 cases mdse, Jacobs Woodwell; 3 do do, Park & Dean; 1 bbl beans, Dilworth, H & Co; 40 bbls b handles, W Marshford; 1 d hog, H Rea Jr.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 12.—50 bbls flour, John Wilson & Son; 1 car bulk barley, Gilmore & Co; 231 sks ship stuff, Joseph Graig; 12 bbls and 1 bbl poultry, F Swearingen; 5 firkins butter, 1 bbl eggs, H Riddle; 14 d hogs, J A Orgill; 4 do do and 1 bbl whisky, Roidelheimer & Co; 3 bbls chickens; 7 do butter, H Hay; 8 kegs s butter, 4 do lard, M W Rankin & Bro; 18 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 1 car corn, Hutchison, W & Co; 1 box bills, 3 do gr, Schwartz & H; 3 tcs shoulders, Dilworth & Co; 5 bbls shoulders, 10 tcs lard, J H Parker; 20 cases lard, 5 bbls do, Penna Salt Mfg Co; 3 cars scrap iron, Jones & Laughlin; 400 cars staves, W Hastings; 1 car staves, C Strott.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 12.—1 car mail, Geo Oberg; 3 bbls eggs, John Herbert; 3 pkgs rags, J J East; 24 sks 2 bbls flour, G F Comley; 3 doz brooms, J & McK Lusk; 1 car barley, M Heckelman; 1 bbl oil, Jenkins Bros; D L Clark; 48 d hogs, D Byers; 5 bales hops, M Weil & Co; 65 hides, Woetzel & K; 5 doz brooms, J Forrest; 3 sks b w flour, 7 do do do, Shoenberger & Co; 3 pkgs lard, J Kohen; 1 car cooperage, 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 55 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 50 bbls lub oil, T H Nevin & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 12.—1 bag coffee, 1 box do, Jenkins Bros; Sophs liquor, Milligan, H & Co; 3 d hogs, J P Hanna; 6 sks feed, Rainbow & Aiken; 75 bbls salt, W Mackenzie; 1 d hog, J Neeper; 25 bbls salt, Mc C Brown; 10 ch machines, W W Knox, 17 sks b w flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 sks oats, Barnes & N; 44 bags, J H Hoffman & Co; 70 bags corn, Megraw; 6 d hogs, L Purviance; 1 car salt, W McCully & Co; 120 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 12.—1 bbl butter, 1 d hogs, John Herbert; 2 bbls greenhides, J R Hubbard; 49 cars coal, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co.

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# HOME NEWS.

**Yesterday's sun** brought out the flies, and furnished us with something like a July day.

**The death** of old honest John Covode caused much genuine sorrow throughout these communities.

**Remember**—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

**D. G. Barr**, who made such a good fight for the State Treasurership, is a teller in our First National Bank.

**Most of the Pittsburgers** who went down to Harrisburg to help Mackey through, arrived home yesterday, and felt happy.

**Louis Krioe**, whose arrest we noticed on Wednesday morning for an attempt at burglary, was committed for trial by Justice Barker.

**Letters** held for postage, Jan. 12th:—Miss Oswald, Lowell, Ohio, 3c. Nutt, John A., Steubenville, Ohio, 3c. Parker, Wm., Oil City, Pa., 3c.

**Building Inspector Reed** reports 65 building permits granted during December, 9 for brick buildings, 47 frame and 11 alterations and additions. The receipts were $274 90.

**Increase of Allegheny Police.**—Mayor Calhow will, we understand, at the next meeting of the Police Committee recommend that the force be increased by the addition of twenty-five men.

**Geo. Daggett** was charged before Alderman of Allegheny Mullin, yesterday, with the larceny of some valuable property of Mr. Willich, of the Allegheny Hotel. Held for a hearing on Saturday.

**The "Coal Shipment Statistics"** of the Monongahela Navigation Company, published elsewhere, verify the "Coal Statistics for the year 1870," published in the GAZETTE on the morning of January 2d, 1871.

**Leg Fractured.**—Mrs. Captain Golding, of Mount Washington, yesterday, had a severe fall by which her right leg was broken. She was attended by Dr. J. C. McCormick, who skillfully reduced the fracture.

**Whipped his Wife.**—Margaret Kane, made an information before Justice Barker yesterday, charging her husband Michael, with having struck her on the head with a bottle of whiskey. He was committed for court.

**Charles Kane**, arrested by Officer Hunter, on Wednesday night, for disorderly conduct, and on other charges, before the Mayor, was yesterday fined $5 and costs for disorderly conduct, and $25 and costs for resisting the officer.

**Personal.**—We are pleased to note the fact that our esteemed friend, Dr. P. Heron, has removed from Wilkinsburg to Pittsburgh, and is again at his office, No. 91 Leacock street, Allegheny, where he may be found during his office hours.

**Clock Stolen.**—Mr. Weiderhold, of Allegheny, yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters against some person unknown, for the larceny of a clock valued at $40. A search warrant was granted, and the pawn shops are being visited.

**On Wednesday night** the hose carriage which formerly belonged to the Neptune Company was thrown from the top of the hill above Mc.rhead's Mill and thrown over the bank and the hose wound around a pump. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

**Mayor Bemis.** Colin Webster made an information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Thomas Richmond, Charles Webster, with assault and battery. He was arrested, and, after a little talk with the prosecutrix, dismissed, she withdrawing the charge.

**Herman J. Wagner**, keeper of a variety store in Birmingham, charged Wm. Woods, a boy in the employ of the Pennsylvania Co., with trinkets valued at two or three dollars. Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

We have received from Mr. C. Clark of No. 11 Chambers street, New York city, a pamphlet entitled The Rise and Progress of the Insurance Journal, being a narrative of some of the black-mailing operations of Chas. A. Dana & Son. Rambles it is a most spicy and entertaining little book.

**We learn that a Wheeling firm has bought** 45 acres of land from the Pittsburgh Building Association, for two hundred dollars per acre, upon which they intend starting a glass factory. The terms, also, on the property recently donated by the town to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, for its shops.

**Oakland School Board.**—At a meeting of the Oakland School Board, the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:
*President*—George Pawcett.
*Secretary*—F. J. Craig.
*Treasurer*—William Holmes.
*Representative to the Central Board of Education*—F. J. Craig.

**Leg Fractured.**—About half past seven o'clock last evening as Mr. Bechtold was passing along the West Penna. Railroad, between Saudusky and Anderson streets, he fell through the trestle work and fractured his leg above the knee. Dr. Shillito was called and reduced the fracture, when the injured man was carried to his home, on South Canal street.

**A man named Wilson**, residing at Carrick, Postoffice, this county, was before Commissioner Kelly yesterday morning charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill on a tobacconist doing business on Penn street. The accused was discharged, as it appeared he did not know that the bill was counterfeit.

**Receiving an Officer.**—William Savage appeared before Alderman Floyd yesterday, and entered a complaint against Albert Porter for receiving of him $5 on the pretext of a shoutdown to serve a subpœna on Porter, when the latter took down a shot gun and would have shot Savage had he not attempted to serve a warrant or other legal process on him. Warrant issued.

**A New Way of Paying a Bill**—Alderman McMasters yesterday, on the complaint of J. H. Williams, issued a warrant for the arrest of J. B. Palmer for assault and battery. Some days ago Williams had sued Palmer for an assault and battery, and while engaged with him on Wednesday knocked him down and beat him severely. A hearing was had and bail entered for Court in the sum of $500.

**Breach of Trust.**—Henry Langlitz made an information before Alderman Neubert, yesterday, charging Jacob Michaud with the larceny of $4.50. Mr. Langlitz keeps a saloon on the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and having occasion to go out of town to attend to some business, left the defendant in charge. When he went out there was over $4.00 in the till, and when he returned $1.50. The defendant was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to await a hearing.

**Mayor Calhow.**—There were twelve cases before Mayor Calhow yesterday morning. Mag King and Susan Maxwell were committed thirty days each for disorderly conduct; Elizabeth Williams and Mary Hawley paid $4.25 apiece for being drunk; Archibald Staples, Simon Cameron, Thomas Hall, John Johnson and James Kobeid for drunkenness, each paid ten dollars and costs; James Linemeyer, took out a stay of the fine of $10 and $5 for thirty days; John Smith for whipping his wife, paid a fine of $58.75, and a man who gave his name as Thomas Brown, charged with peddling without a license, was committed ninety days.

**Citizens Gazette**:—Can you tell why the board walk along the Oakland and East Liberty road, below Fifth Avenue, has never been completed through Mr. Negley Shaler's worth's estate? Thus far it was laid more than a year ago, but since then not a plank has been added thereto. Is it because any by the people living beyond should not be accommodated? Is there any reason why pedestrians on this route should be thus prohibited a portion of the city? Or is there any reason why the frequently repeated promises made by the authorities in regard to this matter, to citizens of that neighborhood, should not be kept?

**Robbery as a Hospital.**

**Yesterday one of the Sisters** in charge of the St. Francisous Hospital, at Lawrenceville, came to the Mayor's office and stated that one of the patients there, named William Robert, had robbed some of the other patients and had escaped at a very early hour yesterday morning. Robert, it appears, was a resident of the hospital for some two months, having been shot in the hip. He stated that he came to Philadelphia originally, but now resides there now. The Sister states that he never paid anything at the hospital, always saying that his money was all gone, and he was in daily expectation of receiving remittances from home. He left finally without having received any money that she is known. On Wednesday a new patient was received at the hospital, having in his possession a gold watch, a considerable quantity of clothing. Yesterday morning one of the nurses, in distributing the breakfast to the patients, missed the watch and patient short. Investigation showed that the missing patient was Robert. Then one of the Sisters remembered having a man go out at about four o'clock yesterday morning. Further investigation showed that the watch, pocketbook and shirts of the new patient had disappeared, and that several other patients had suffered in the way of watches, and money. The name of the robber is known. Robert is described as a young man of twenty-three years, and of medium stature. The wound in his hip did not cause him to limp very perceptibly. Officer Moon is looking for some trace of the missing patient.

**Presentation.**

**After an able and interesting** elocutionary entertainment by Prof. Cowley, of the Iron City College, on Wednesday, the Teachers and Students of the College, surprised him with a beautiful set of silverware, as a token of their regard and admiration. Mr. J. McNaught made the presentation speech in the following able and elegant manner: "At the request of the Teachers and Students of the College, I arise to the performance of a pleasing duty, and shall address myself directly to our esteemed friend and beloved teacher, Prof. Cowley:

Professor: The Teachers and Students of the College appreciating the favor which a good Providence has bestowed on them, in permitting them to enjoy the privilege of your instruction, have invited me to express to you their hearty thanks for the benefits so materials for you personally, and their grateful appreciation of the efforts you have ever exerted for their welfare and good. Your friends here recognise that your's is no boundless life, whose best years are being devoted to the interests of others, but that in giving forth the instructions of this institution, from it that your personal career is a part of the general history of the Iron City College.

It is not necessary to say that you are here beloved, and that nowhere have you warmer, or more devoted friends than in the College; and as a slight testimonial of the high esteem they have for you they have placed in my hands this "silver service" which they desire you to receive, with the assurance that it is but a prompt you through, what we pray may be a prolonged life, to hold us fraternally in your regard, and to bestow upon you the blessings possessed of a sort of earthly blessing in the consciousness of the fact that through life you will be remembered by friends."

Professor Cowley, this "Water Service," and may the cooling draughts you may hereafter quaff from it, be as refreshing to your mental lung, long in the future, and may you drink of none which will be more pleasing to your taste than those poured from this.

Professor Cowley responded in a brief and eloquent speech, in which he referred to the argument of the College for the complimentary gift which they presented to him.

## THE BENHAM CASE.

**A Legal View of Suicide—Its Relation to Insurance Companies—Judge McKennan's charge.**

At the time of the trial of the case of the assignees of Horace Benham vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, which attracted so much attention in the city a short time ago, Judge McKennan delivered a verbal charge to the jury. The questions involved in the case were so important that His Honor subsequently was requested by the members of the bar and the counsel to reduce his charge to writing. In accordance with this request, he filed the charge, on Wednesday evening, with H. D. Gamble, Esq., Circuit Court Clerk. It is is follows, and will be found very interesting and worthy of careful perusal:

Alex. and Wm. K. Nimick, assignees of Horace C. Benham vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Circuit Court Western District Pennsylvania.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

This suit is brought by the assignees of H. C. Benham to recover from the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company the sum of $5,000 which it agreed to pay at the death of Benham, upon certain conditions, set forth in the policy of insurance, on which the suit is founded.

The defendant, by its plea, admits all the essential facts alleged in the declaration, and they are, therefore, to be assumed as fully proved, and the plaintiff's right, primarily, to recover, as established. But this admission is covered with an averment that the assured "died by his own hand." Upon this issue the plaintiff's recovery is resisted.

The allegation is denied by the plaintiffs, and they further reply that Benham, at the

TIME OF HIS DEATH,

was of unsound mind.

Evidence has been produced on both sides touching the manner of Benham's death and his mental condition at the time. Of the sufficiency of this you are to judge under the instructions presently to be given.

Upon the party who affirms an essential fact devolves the burden of proving it. It is incumbent on the defendant, then, to convince you that the assured was the wilful destroyer of his own life. On the proof of this the defence must stand or fall.

No. 1 this fact is satisfactorily shown, it is the duty of the plaintiffs to make out the allegation that the assured was insane. Insanity is an exceptional condition of the mind, and the legal presumption, therefore, is that every one is of sound mind until the contrary is proved by sufficient affirmative evidence.

You will then inquire, in the first place, as to the manner in which the assured came to his death. Did he

TAKE HIS OWN LIFE,

or was it taken by others? Was his death voluntary or accidental? If you find that it resulted from his own act you will then consider the state of his mind, as it affected the exercise of his will, and a comprehension of his physical consequences, and of his acts from its moral character.

I do not deem it at all pertinent to the practical solution of the question to invite a discriminating scrutiny of the opinions of the excellent professional gentlemen who have differed as to whether in answering to the same statement of facts as to the sanity of the assured. It would furnish you no assistance in reaching a conclusion within the range which the law prescribes as the limit of your inquiry. How far it is necessary or proper for you to go in this direction, I proceed to state more fully, in connection with the points submitted by the counsel on both sides.

The provision in the policy is in these words: "Or in case he shall die by his own hand" . . . this policy shall be void, null and of no effect."

LITERALLY INTERPRETED.

These words import death under all circumstances caused by the act of the assured, whether intentional or accidental. Some relaxation of their strict sense, however, is required by the nature of the contract, to effectuate the intention and object of the parties, but no qualification of them, not necessary to this end is warrantable. They design to protect the insurer against the consequence of the physical act of the assured. They refer chiefly to the physical agent by which death may be caused: only by implication, quite speculative, to the moral sense manifested by the act. The insurer is entirely satisfied by expounding to them as describing an act of the assured resulting in his death, by whatever intention or motive, and irrespective of his understanding of its moral nature.

Adopting the language of Erskine, J., in Borrodaile vs. Hunter, 5 Maun. and Gran. 669, "It seems to me that the only qualification that can be properly introduced into the rule with reference to the nature of the contract requires, is that the act of self-destruction should be

THE WILLFUL ACT

of a man having, at the time, sufficient powers of mind and reason to understand the physical nature and consequences of such act, and having, at the time, sufficient power and direction to cause his own death by that act; and that the question whether, at the time he was capable of such understanding and appreciating the moral nature and quality of his purpose is not relevant to the inquiry, further than as it might illustrate the extent of his capacity to understand the physical character of the act itself," and also the words of Bigelow, C. J., in delivering the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in Dean vs. American Mutual Life Insurance Co., 4 Allen, 98.

Applying then the first and leading rule by which the construction of a contract is regulated and governed, we are to inquire what is a

REASONABLE INTERPRETATION

of this clause, according to the interest of the parties. It certainly is very difficult to maintain the proposition that, where parties reduce their contract to writing, and put their stipulations into clear and unambiguous language, they can be permitted to say anything different from that which is plainly expressed by the terms used. It is, however, to be assumed that a material part of a contract is to be construed with reference to the subject matter to which it relates, and the influence which those qualifications of general words and phrases as properly arise and grow out of the nature of the agreement in which they are found. Giving full force and effect to this

RULE OF INTERPRETATION,

we are unable to see that there is anything unreasonable or inconsistent with the general purpose which the parties had in view in making and accepting the policy, in a clause which excepts from the risks assumed thereby the death of the assured by his own hand, irrespective of the condition of his mind, as affecting his moral and legal responsibility at the time the act of self-destruction was consummated. Every insurer, in assuming a risk, inquires into and estimates all conditions upon his liabilities. Nothing is more common than the insertion in policies of insurance of exceptions by which certain kinds or classes of hazards are taken out of the general risks which the insurer is willing to assume. Nobody is entitled to losses which may arise or grow out of an act of the party insured. Such exceptions are founded on

THE REASONABLE ASSUMPTION

That the hazard is increased when the insurance extends to the consequences which may flow from the acts of the person who is to receive a benefit himself or for one or more others by the happening of a loss within the terms of the policy. Where a party secures a policy for his life, payable to his wife or children, he contemplates that, in the event of his death the sum insured will inure directly to their benefit.

So far as a desire to provide, in that contingency, for the welfare and comfort of those dependent upon him for support is his motive he is open to the temptation to accelerate a claim for a loss under the policy by an act of self-destruction. Against the increase of the risk arising from such a cause, it is one of the objects of the proviso in question to protect the insurer. Although the assured could derive no pecuniary advantages to himself by hastening his own death, he may have a motive to take his life, if he believes that a valid claim under the policy in order to confer a benefit on those who, in the event of his death, will be entitled to receive the sum insured on his life. Unless, then, we can say that such a motive cannot act on

A MIND DISTRACTED

We cannot restrict the words of the proviso so as to except from the risk covered by the policy only the case of criminal suicide, where the insured is in a condition to be held legally and morally responsible for the acts. It certainly would be contrary to experience to affirm that an insane person cannot be influenced and governed in his actions by the ordinary motives which operate on the human mind. Dunlieu vs. Dunlieu, 2 Paige, 32. In cases of delirium or raving madness where the body acts only from frenzy or blind impulse, as there are certainly many of the forms of mental power, in which it acts only from the promptings of the lowest animal instincts. But in the great majority of cases where reason has lost its legitimate control, and power of exercising a sound and healthy volition exists, the mind still retains sufficient power to supply motives and exert a direct and essential control over their actions. In such cases the

INFLUENCE OF THE DISEASE

often is to give undue prominence to surrounding circumstances and events, and by exaggerating their immediate effects or future consequences to furnish incitement to acts of violence and folly. A person may be insane entirely incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and without the power to exercise moral responsibility, and yet retain sufficient powers of mind and reason to act with premeditation, to understand and appreciate the nature and consequence of his own conduct, and to intend the results which his acts are calculated to produce, and may not necessarily operate to deprive its subjects of their hopes and fears, or the other mental emotions which adhere and influence the minds of persons in the full possession of their faculties. On the contrary, its effects often is to stimulate certain powers to extraordinary and unhealthy action, and thus to overwhelm and destroy the influence and control of the reason in the judgment.

TAKE AN ILLUSTRATION:

A man may labor under the insane delusion that he is coming to want, and that those free schools have forced upon him the necessity to the like of extreme poverty. The natural effect of this species of insanity is to create great anxiety and solicitude about the future, of which the sufferer, with a view to avoid the evils and distress which he imagines to be impending, resolves to end his own existence upon him for support, is impelled to destroy his own life. In such case suicide is the willful act of a person who has the power to understands its nature, and intends by it to accomplish the result of self-destruction. He may have acted from an insane impulse which prevented him from appreciating

THE MORAL CONSEQUENCES

of suicide. But nevertheless may have fully comprehended the physical effect of the means which he used to take his own life, and the consequences which might ensue to others from his death.

It is against risks of this nature—the destruction of life by the voluntary and intentional act of the party assured—that the exception in the proviso is intended to protect the insurers. The moral responsibility for the act does not affect the question of liability. The object is to guard against loss arising from a particular mode of death. The cause of the insanity, the motive or influence guided or controlled the will of the party in committing the act, are immaterial as affecting the question of liability. The risk which the insurers intended to except is the voluntary act of the party, entirely consistent with the nature of the contract. It is the ordinary case of an exception of a specific risk, and is governed by the rule of the general terms of the policy. These comprehended

DEATH BY DISEASE,

either of the body or brain, from whatever cause arising. The proviso exempts the insurers from liability when life is destroyed by the act of the party insured, although it may be distinctly traced as the result of a diseased mind. It is upon this principle insurers would be willing to assume the risk of life insurance from all diseases of the body, producing death by the operation of physical causes, and yet deem it expedient to avoid the risks from mental disorder, in its effects upon the will of the assured, which is manifested in bodily disease or arose from external circumstances or was produced by a want of moral and religious principle.

It has been appropriated so much of these opinions to occupy what could not be abridged without impairing the completeness of the argument and the value of them with so much force and clearness. They declare what is now, upon the fullest discussion and consideration, and after repeated decisions, the

SETTLED LAW OF ENGLAND,

and one of the most respectable judiciary tribunals in the United States. I am constrained that there is some diversity of adjudication in reference to this question, but, in my judgment, the weight of authority, as well as of reason and argument, is decidedly in favor of the construction adopted.

We must not forget that we are dealing with a contract, reduced to writing, and founded upon the assent of both parties to it. It is our imperative duty, then, to expound and enforce it as the parties themselves have made and declared it to be, not as we might think it ought to have been made.

If you are not satisfied, by the evidence, that Horace C. Penham came to his death by his own hand, you will find for the plaintiff the amount claimed in this suit.

If, however, you believe from the evidence that he committed self-destruction, that he intended to destroy his life, and comprehended the physical nature and consequences of his act the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover, and your verdict should be for the defendant.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Pittsburgh.**

We have received the second annual report of City School Superintendent, Prof. George J. Luckey, which covers the operations of the year, ending June 1st, 1870. The report is well written, admirably arranged and printed, and its style and compilation reflects credit to the author. He says:

It is befitting that I recognize the good and kind Providence who has presided over our schools, and given prosperity to every department. Owing to the thrift of business, and the favorable sanitary condition of the city during the whole season, a larger proportion of our twenty thousand children, on an average, has been in attendance at school than during any former year.

The increased interest in educational matters, and the improvements introduced into our schools, have not failed to attract the attention of pupils, parents, teachers and directors, and to infuse an enthusiasm into their minds never before known. Internal order has been triumphantly established, and progress in learning very marked and satisfactory.

This state of things has had the effect of inducing parents to visit the school room more frequently, in order to witness with pride and pleasure the feats of their children in branches of learning to which they themselves were total strangers, and to witness the superior discipline and teaching, effecting so easy, and progress in learning very marked and satisfactory.

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I. To John Magoffin of Allegheny City and County, I bequeath one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh City Gas Company, and all that certain farm situated in Findley township, Harrison county, Pennsylvania, the income of which shall be appropriated toward the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Asylum.

II. To the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, I bequeath and give fourteen shares of the capital stock of the Allegheny City Gas Company, and all that certain farm situated in Findley township, Harrison county, Pennsylvania, the income of which shall be appropriated toward the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Asylum.

III. To the Home for Protestant Destitute Women I bequeath six mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, two of which bonds shall be used in the construction of the building now being erected for said Home on Wilkins township, Allegheny county, and the income of the remainder of which bonds shall be used in the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Home.

IV. To the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, I bequeath and give fourteen shares of the capital stock of the Allegheny City Gas Company, and all that certain farm situated in Findley township, Harrison county, Pennsylvania, the income of which shall be appropriated toward the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Asylum.

V. To the Home for Friendless I bequeath fifty shares of the capital stock of the People's National bank of Pittsburgh, twenty shares of the capital stock of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, and the income of the remaining thirty shares of which shall be used in the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Home of the Friendless.

VI. To the Home for Protestant Destitute Women I bequeath six mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, two of which bonds shall be used in the construction of the building now being erected for said Home on Wilkins township, Allegheny county, and the income of the remainder of which bonds shall be used in the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Home.

VII. To the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, I bequeath and give fourteen shares of the capital stock of the Allegheny City Gas Company, and all that certain farm situated in Findley township, Harrison county, Pennsylvania, the income of which shall be appropriated toward the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Asylum.

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IX. To the Home for Protestant Destitute Women I bequeath six mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, two of which bonds shall be used in the construction of the building now being erected for said Home on Wilkins township, Allegheny county, and the income of the remainder of which bonds shall be used in the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Home.

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XXXI. To the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, I bequeath and give fourteen shares of the capital stock of the Allegheny City Gas Company, and all that certain farm situated in Findley township, Harrison county, Pennsylvania, the income of which shall be appropriated toward the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Asylum.

XXXII. To the Home for Friendless I bequeath fifty shares of the capital stock of the People's National bank of Pittsburgh, twenty shares of the capital stock of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, and the income of the remaining thirty shares of which shall be used in the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Home of the Friendless.

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